



LERNER PUBLICATIONS COMPANY

241 FIRST AVE N, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55401 0 612-332-3344

April 26, 1994

Leland Anderson 2525 South Meade Street Denver, Colorado 80219

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I was finally able to "borrow" the 8 photographs you requested from our production department long enough to have negatives made - they are enclosed. (As you know, the Nikola Tesla Museum holds the copyright to these images.)

Thanks again for identifying the portraits of Tesla's sisters - it was a big help.

Be sure to say hello if you are in the Twin Cities!

Sincerely,

Lynn Olsen

Lynn Olsen Senior Photo Researcher

> 1-800-328-4929 TELEX NUMBER TWX 510 601-1731 = FAX NUMBER 612-332-7615





















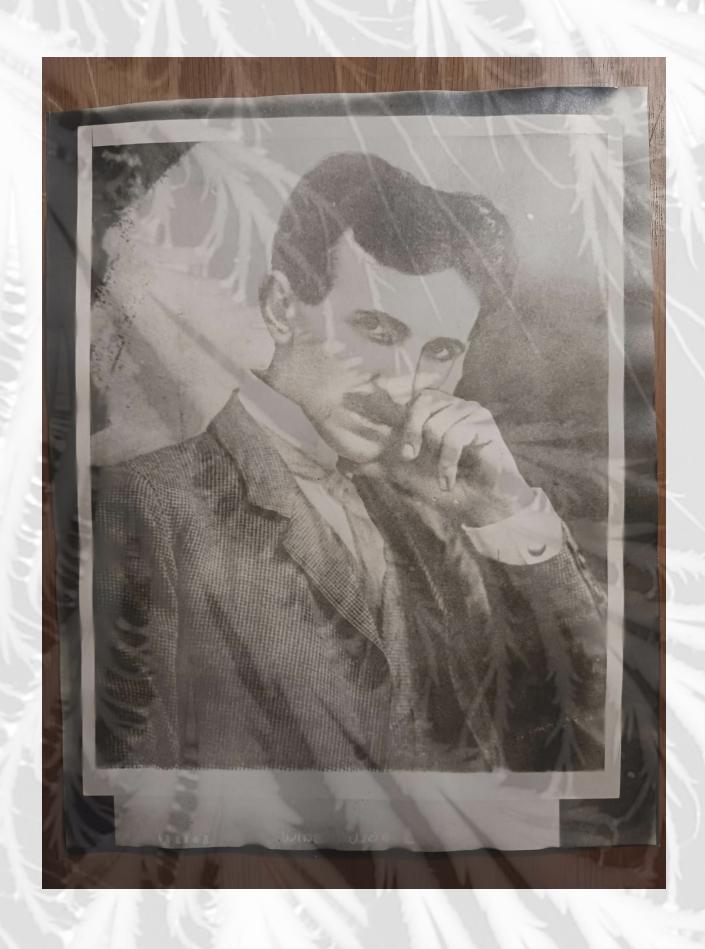
























SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Div. of Electricity & Modern Physics

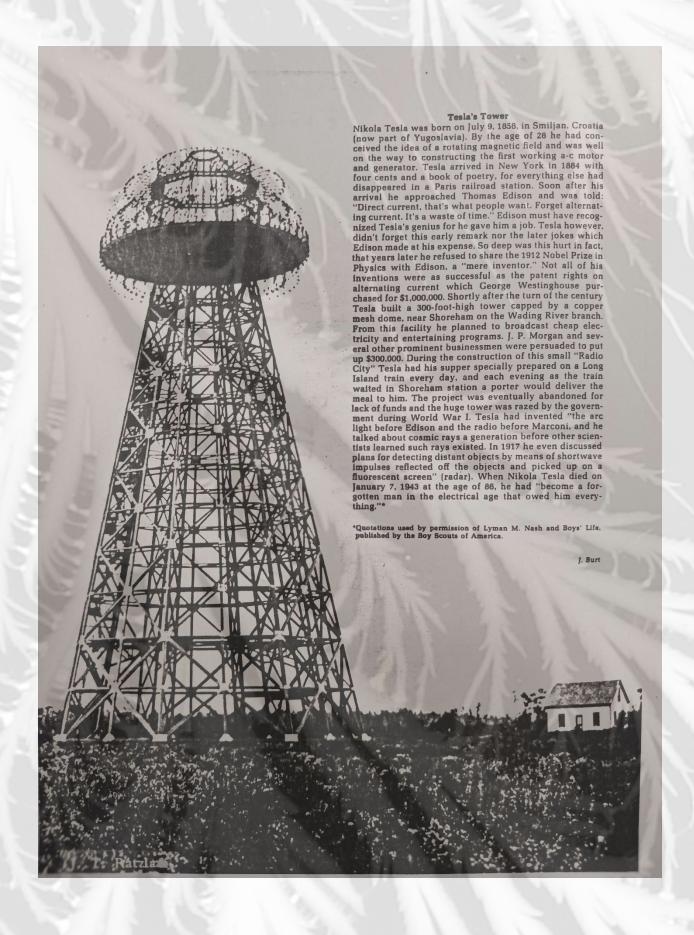
RAPID NOTE

DATE 10-15-80

ELLIOT SIVOWITCH TO LELAND ANDERSON 2525 SOUTH HEADE ST. DENVER CO 80219

LEE - RECEIVED YOUR NOTE OF OCT. G. ATTACHED IS AN 8 X 10 PRINT OF A WARDENCLY FFE TOWER VIEW ENLARGED FROM A 2x3" NEGATIVE IN THE FILES - (A PRIVATE DONATION ABOUT 10 YRS. AGO) AS YOU CAN SEE THE QUALITY IS MARGINAL. WE ARE CHECKING ON THE OTHER PHOTOS PER YOUR LETTER SIGNED Eleist

TOPS NO. 3702 LITHO U.S.A



From "Steel Rails to the Surrere"
Ron Ziel + Henrye Forter
Duell, Slown & Pierce, N.V.

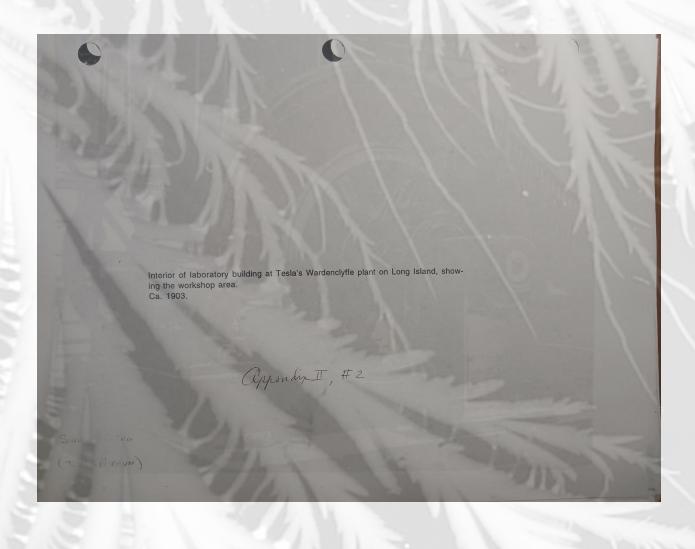


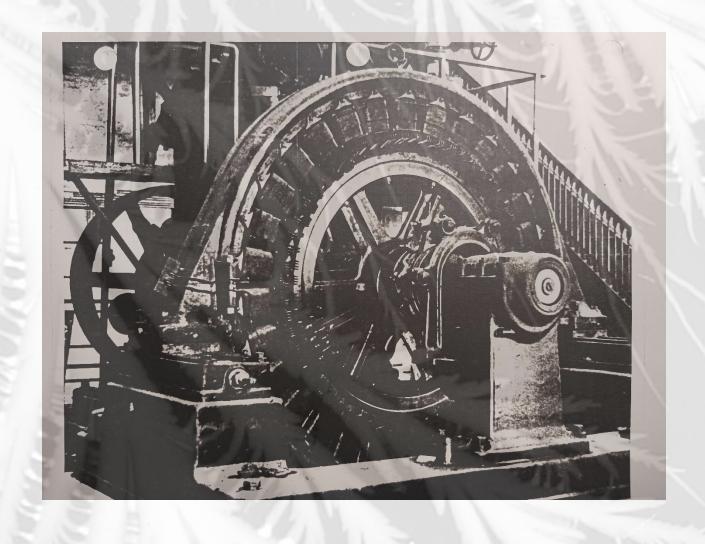




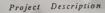












2.2 PLANT 1 EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Intake Equipment

The intakes for Plant 1 are located on the south bank of the river, 300 feet upstream from the Falls, and consist of two 20-foot-wide bays. The bays are protected by sets of trashracks, which prevent large pieces of debris from entering the intake area. Additional sets of trashracks, which collect smaller debris, protect the entrances to two 8.5-foot square headgates. The gates are operated by electric motors through gears and rack and pinions. The trashracks have mechanical raker assemblies, powered by electric motors, that remove the debris from the intake area. The operation of the rakers is automatic and initiated by signals from the pressure transducers monitoring the differential water pressure across the face of the trashracks. This prevents accidental dewatering of the penstocks due to blockage of the intakes. The rakers can also be operated manually at the trashracks or remotely from the control house.

2.2.2 Flowline and Penstocks

The headgates cover the entrances to two vertical 7.5-foot diameter steel penstocks, which descend 270 feet to the powerhouse directly below. The penstocks are secured to the walls of a vertical shaft hollowed out of solid rock, which opens into a man-made cavern, commonly called the "cavity." When the penstock for Units 1-4 reaches the cavity, it feeds into a horizontal receiver that extends for 160 feet along the length of the powerhouse. The cylindrical receiver has a 1-inch wall thickness and is 10 feet in diameter for the first 80 feet and then tapers down to 7.5 feet in diameter for the final 80 feet. The second penstock is dedicated to Unit 5 and feeds into its turbine directly.

2.2.3 Turbine and Generators

The cavity features four multiple runner, horizontal impulse-type waterwheel turbines (Units 1-4) and one horizontal Francis-type turbine (Unit 5). Units 1-4 each have a 2,500 hp, 6-runner turbine, which operates at 300 rpm and 252 feet of rated head. The runners are powered by a set of 12 needle-valve controlled nozzles. The existing units were installed shortly after the units initially installed were found to be inadequate. The Unit 5 turbine, a single discharge Francis, was added in 1905 and is rated at 10,000 hp, 300 rpm at an effective head of 260 feet.

The Unit 1-4 generators are horizontal shaft, stationary field generators, three-phase, 60 cycle, 2,000 volts at 300 rpm. The ratings for the generators are: Unit $1-1,500 \, \text{kVA}$, Unit $2-1,800 \, \text{kVA}$, Unit $3-1,500 \, \text{kVA}$ and Unit $4-1,500 \, \text{kVA}$, all with a 1.0 power factor (pf). Unit 5 is a conventional rotating field, horizontal-type generator, three-phase, 60 cycle, 2,000 volts at 300 rpm. Unit 5 is rated 6,220 kVA, with a 0.9 pf. The excitation for Units 1-4 is supplied by a common bus connected to a waterwheel-driven direct current generator rated 75 kW at 125 volts. A motor-driven exciter rated 75 kW, 125 volts at 690 rpm supplies excitation to Unit 5.

2.2.4 Tailrace

Tailwaters exit the powerhouse via a 450-foot long natural rock tailrace tunnel, which discharges directly into a natural plunge pool near the base of the Falls. An elevated walkway extends the length of the tailrace and is secured by a fence and locked gate at the plunge pool opening.

3. Underground Cavity

Character-Defining Features

- Structure lies 270 feet below ground hollowed out of the rock
- Unlined stone surface (no concrete or timber coffering)
- Wood structure column and beam supports
- Inverted trusses
- Concrete floors
- Original generating equipment (5 units) dating from 1898 to 1905
- Original light fixtures
- Original dedication light fixtures reading "1898"

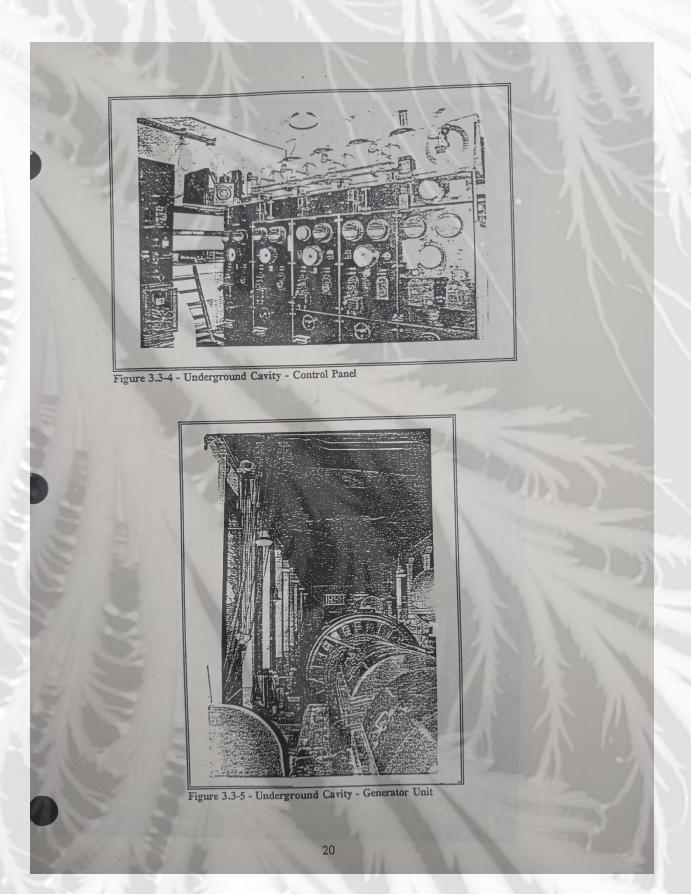
Significance



Figure 3.3-3 - Original Lights in Underground Cavity

The Snoqualmie Falls Project was the first in the world to feature a completely underground electric generating station. Built in 1898, the underground cavity (Figures 3.3-3 through 3.3-5), which houses the electric generating station, represented a new mode of construction and operation for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The location of the generating station reflects a unique adaptation by the project engineers to the natural landscape present at Snoqualmie Falls. By locating Plant 1 in the underground cavity, project engineers protected the generating equipment from external weather conditions and took advantage of the water's 270-foot drop through the penstocks to generate high head. The underground cavity and the generating equipment have retained much of their original appearance. These structures serve as reminders of an early era in engineering design.





Experimental and tower-excitation side of Nikola Tesla's Wardency/fle plant building, L.I. (cs. 1914)

TESSE PLANT AT SHOREHAM (1913)

THOMAS R. BAYLES



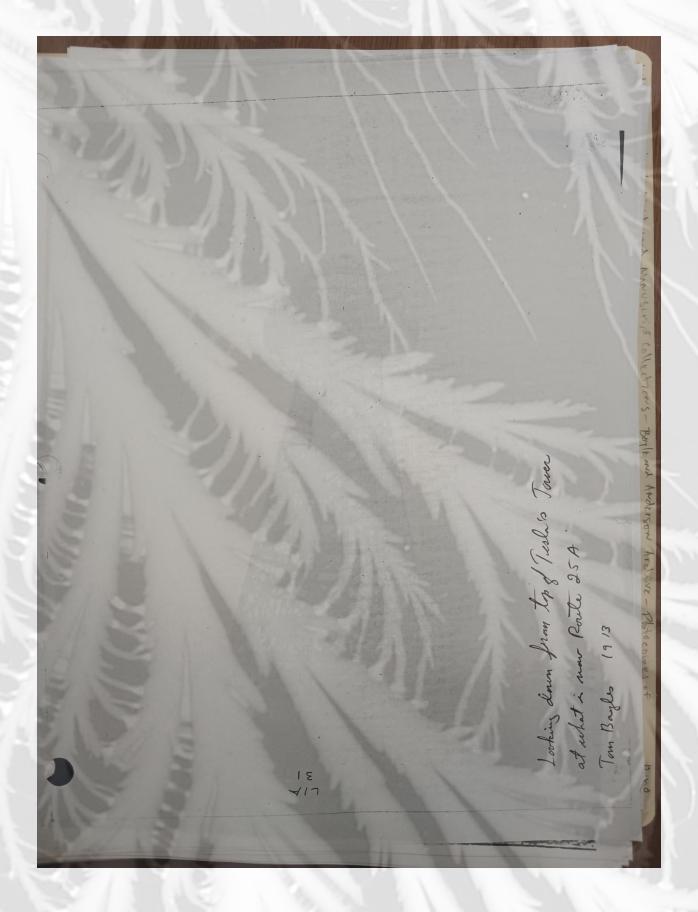
Shoreham R.R. Station directly across from Turka's Town Tom Bayles 1913





Tesla's Laboratory 1914 Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant building, L.I., as seen looking down from half-way up tower. (ca. 1914) Photo by Thomas R. Bayles Picture I took from top of Tesla's tower showing Shoreham railroad station in 1914. Looking down at railroad station across from Nikola Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant, L.I., as seen from half-way up tower. (ca. 1914) Photo by Thomas R. Bayles









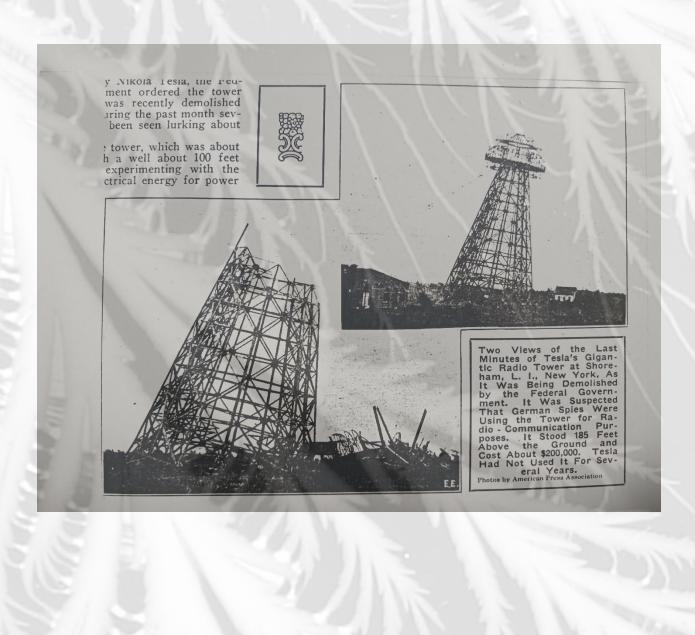


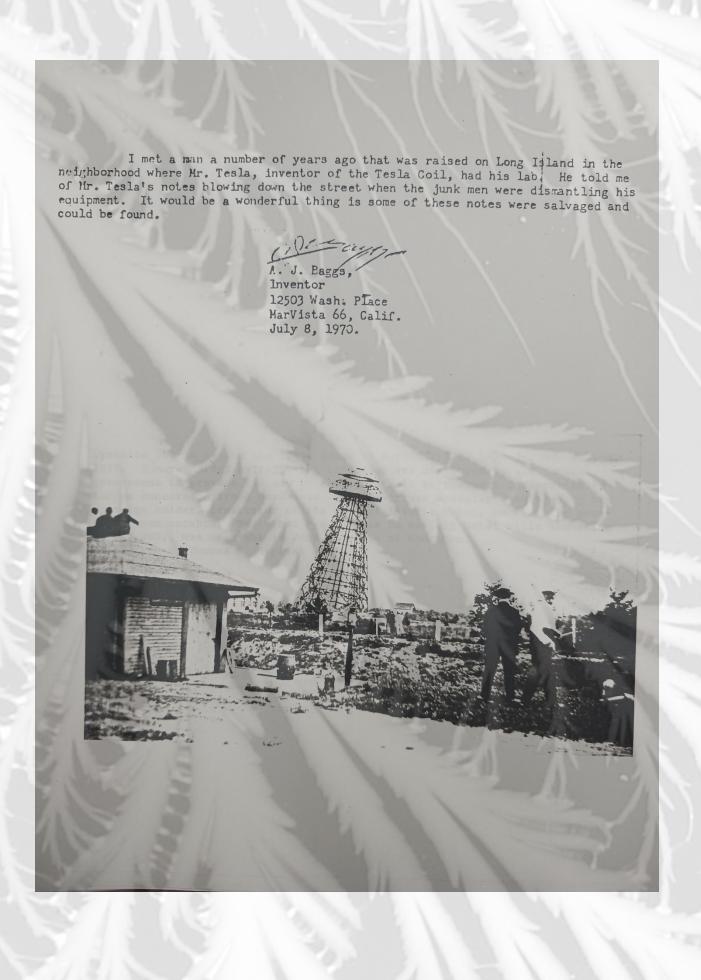






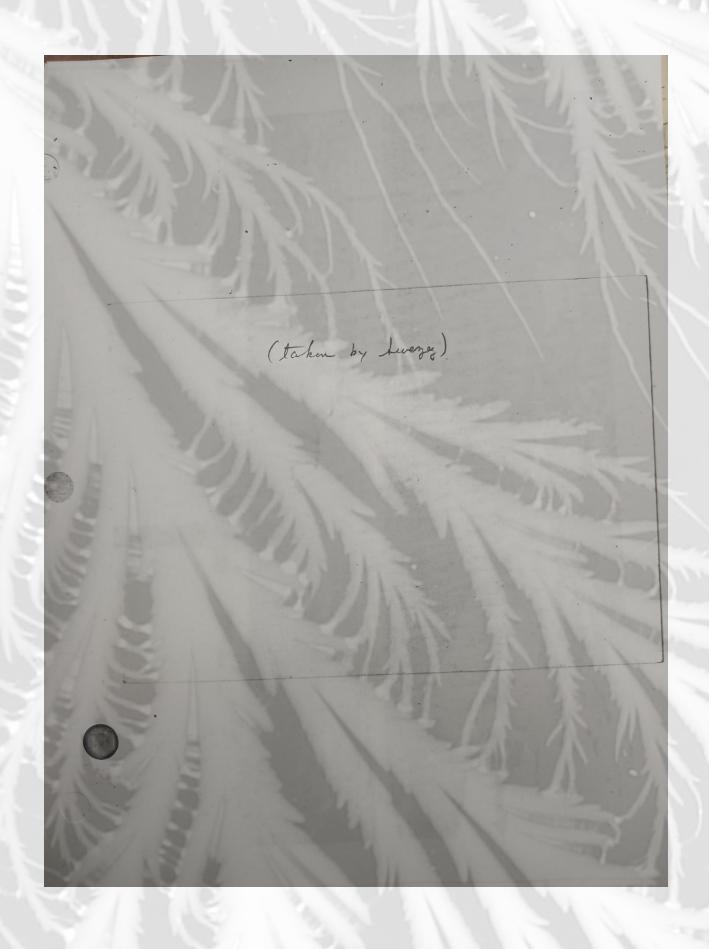


















Base of Tisle Tower, Storeham, L. I. ca. 1920 EDWIN J. BINNEY, center. MORTIMER F. BROWN, left MARSHALL SMITH, night Base of tower at Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant on Long Island after removal of tower. Note large conduit from the laboratory building to the 120-foot shaft beneath the tower to carry electric and hydraulic mains. Ca. 1920. Base of Tesla Tower, Shoreham, I.I. Photo by EDWIN J. BINNEY Ca. 1920



GERNSBACK PUBLICATIONS, INC.

200 PARK AVE. SOUTH NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 (212) 777-6400

March 12, 1980

Ms. Margaret Cheney 3854 San Juan Canyon Rd. San Juan Bautista, CA. 95045

As far as I know, the Tesla illustrations which appeared in The Electrical Experimenter and in Science & Invention magazines are in the public domain. My father, Hugo Gernsback, lost control of the companies which published these magazines more than 50 years ago. And, as far as I know, no successor companies are still in business.

The artist, Frank Paul, has been dead for some 15 years. So I think you are quite safe in publishing the pictures.

Paul worked for my father as an illustrator for more than 50 years beginning around 1915. Two of the illustrations which you sent were done by Paul - an assignment from my father to accompany the Tesla articles in 1919 and 1922. The illustration from the June 1919 Electrical Experimenter was, as the caption states, a photograph of a model. The model presumably was commissioned by Tesla at the turn of the century. I suspect that Paul retouched the photo and added some details. It has the characteristic Paul touch. Incidentally, Paul and my father worked as a team; Hugo would supply the ideas, Paul would draw them. As their collaboration matured through the years, Paul became quite capable of adding his own ideas and frequently did so.

I'm enclosing Xerox copies of the illustrations from our bound volumes.

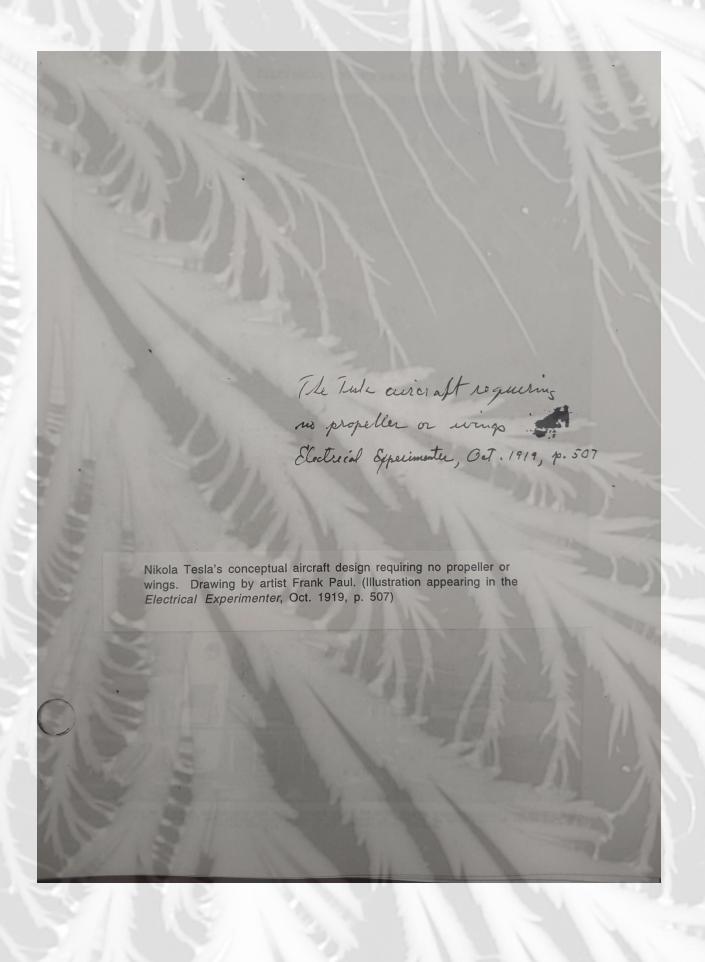
Cordially,

Harvey Gernsback

President

MHG/jc







THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF A MODEL SHOWS HOW THE TESLA TOWER BUILT ON LONG ISLAND, EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO, WOULD HAVE OOKED COMPLETED. FROM ITS APPEARANCE NOBODY WOULD INFER THAT IT WAS TO BE USED FOR THE GREAT PURPOSES WHICH ARE SET FORTH IN HIS ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE.



Caption for drawing by artist Frank Paul appearing in Science & Invention, Feb. 1922, p. 912: War of the future as it will be conduced from the viewpoint of Dr. Tesla. - Machines of destruction more terrible than anything concocted by the master minds behind the "World War." Armies and navies will sail under the ocean and through the skies with not a man on board. According to Dr. Tesla, these death-dealing monsters of the sea and air will be controlled and directed from distant points hundreds or even thousands of miles away by radio weaves of the proper sequence and frequency. The tower-like structures seen on the land in the accompanying picture are transmitting radio-electric power for operating and controlling the sea and air defense craft. When one of these aerial machines passes over an enemy city, the power radio control wave is flashed out and the giant craft drops gas and explosive bombs, destroying buildings and people as well. Man will be the master mind behind the future war, but machines only will meet in mortal combat. It will be a veritable war of "Science."

Artist's conception of war of the future as it will be conducted from the viewpoint of Nikola Tesla. The tower-like structures seen on the shore are transmitting radio-electric power for operating and controlling the sea and air defense craft.

Rovie 2 Anderson

Fran: Science & Suscution, Feb. 1922, p. 9/2





Artist's conception of Nikola Tesla's system for the transmission of power by radio waves. Radio News, Dec. 1925, p. 766



An artist's conception of Nikola Tesla's system for the transmission of power by radio waves, which was proposed several years

Transmitting Power by Radio By JOSEPH RILEY



An excellent exposition of one of the problems on which investigators have been working ever

since the propagation of radio waves has been known.

HAS been the fondest dream of in-T HAS been the fondest dream of inventors for ages past to be able to transmit power in considerable amounts over distances both long and short. They have succeeded admirably, for today there are millions and millions of horse-power being transmitted from the various power plants throughout the world to other parts of the world. But in all cases the transmission is accomplished through the medium of some material substance—in the case of electrical transmission this material substance is the copper of the conducting wirea.

substance is the copper of the conducting wires.

But no sooner is the dream of the inventor realized than another inventor has another dream. He is not satisfied with the accomplishments of his predecessor, but he must go him one better. He now wants to do away with the wires themselves. An admirable project, beyond a doubt, but the question which naturally rises is whether or not such a thing is possible.

The writer has no desire to commit himself by making statements that it is impossible to do one thing or another. Time and again the skeptics have been shown the folly of their ways. No sooner does one of these "intelligensia" set himself forth as an unbeliever, just as soon does someone tear down his wall of arguments, and accomplish the very thing the skeptic said was impossible.

For this reason, the writer will not say that it will be impossible to transmit appre-

For this reason, the writer will not say that it will be impossible to transmit appreciable amounts of power over distances by

the propagation of radio waves has been known means of radio. The writer will say, however, that it is impossible to transmit appreciable amounts of power over distances by means of radio. This paragraph is not an example of tautology, dear reader, for you must note the emphasis placed on the tenses. The point is, in just a few words, that in the light of the present knowledge, and the existing state of the art, it is not being done today. Let us hope that we will see it done ere our days are o'er.

There is another idea that may be appropriately interpolated here, and that is that, although, as far as I know the patent laws, there is none that prohibits the patenting of ideas dealing with perpetual motion machines, yet it "isn't being done." I do not mean that there should be any antipathy against patenting ideas relative to transmitting power by radio, but what I do mean is that we have a natural and inalienable right to say that we think a thing cannot be done. Now that the prologue has ended, let us consider some real facts. There are natural barriers that have to be broken down before radio power transmission can become an accomplished fact, and one of these—an exceedingly important one—is the attenuation of the field strength that occurs in transmitting energy from one point to another by radio methods. The reader must understand that when I make the remark "by radio methods." I mean the usual methods. I am not at present referring to radical or revolutionary things like unknown newly discovered "rays," etc.

We can discuss the matter intelligently simply from our everyday experience in trying to get DX. Just think how our friend, the ham, who lives around the corner, comes pounding in, just as if he were doing his brass-pounding right in our own antenna lead-in. And think of how we shorten our mundane existences splitting the hair-lines on our micro-micro-vernier dials, trying to get out of the ether a mere vestige of a sound from "Station KBVD, Wrzxp, China."

If the reader has good evesight be cau.

sound from "Station KBVD, Wrexp. China."

If the reader has good eyesight he can see this very plainly in the diagram shown below. The curve is drawn for a station which sends a certain number of amperes up into its antenna. Right at the station, if we had a receiving set there, we would receive a pretty strong signal. Let us call that signal strength 100 per cent.

As we move our receiving station away from the transmitting station, it is obvious that the received signals would diminish in strength, and how much it diminishes is shown by the way in which the curve drops downward. Kindly note that the signal strength is only 2 per cent, at the small distance of 120 miles.

But even this, does not nearly tell the whole story. By the expression "signal strength," as used above, we mean the current in the receiving antenna. This, by no means, is the power, for the power is determined by both the current and the voltage, among other things. The voltage in (Continued on page 848)



Shoreham Revisited

Dear Sir;

In regard to your ad in the January 1990 QST. I am sending you the enclosed photo.

About 1930 I worked at the RCA transmitting station at Rocky Point Long Island N.Y. The building in the picture was refered to as the Tesla Building and was used by RCA as a warehouse. The building was in Shoreham, just east of Rocky Point. I had no information except that Tesla used the building as a Laboratory.

There were rumors that he was trying to develop means of transmitting power by radio frequency.

RCA might have acquired the building via their connection with Westinghouse.

As to Tesla, there are many who believed that Tesla invented the three-phase induction motor and should have received the credit and monetary rewards.

I hope the picture has some value to your organization

73s Louis Wolf; KD2HV



Int'l Tesla Society

62

Oct/Nov/Dec 1989

From Steve Elswick, Intil Tesla Society

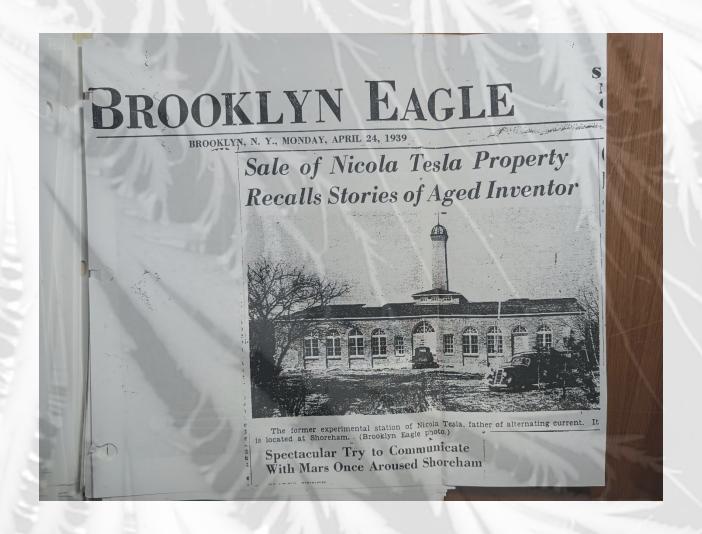
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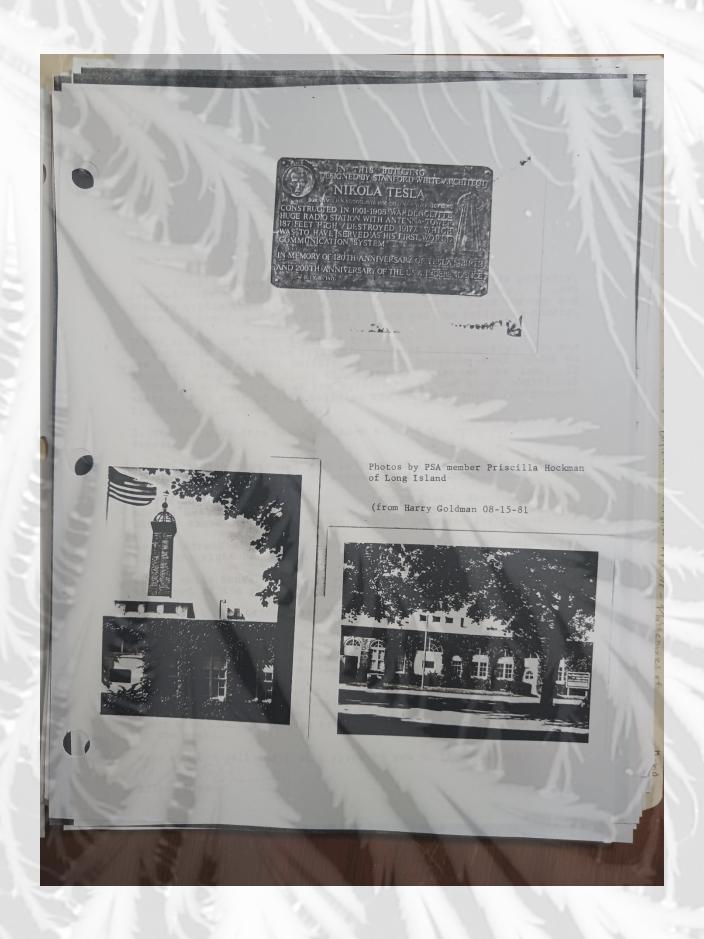












ELLEN SHERMAN 97C Tracy Place, Hackensack NJ 07601

19 January 1996

Dear Lee,

I know that you have many photos of the old Wardenclyffe property, but have not been to visit the land as it looks today. I have finally gotten that role of film developed that I took through and under the fence, and I am pleased to send you the following photos.

These are in the order I mailed them in:

1. The building from the right hand side of the property. You can see just left of the building a white building that seems to possibly be attached along the left hand wall of the lab. It protrudes out in front of the building and goes up an additional story. This part of this building has been suggested for removal by everyone involved.

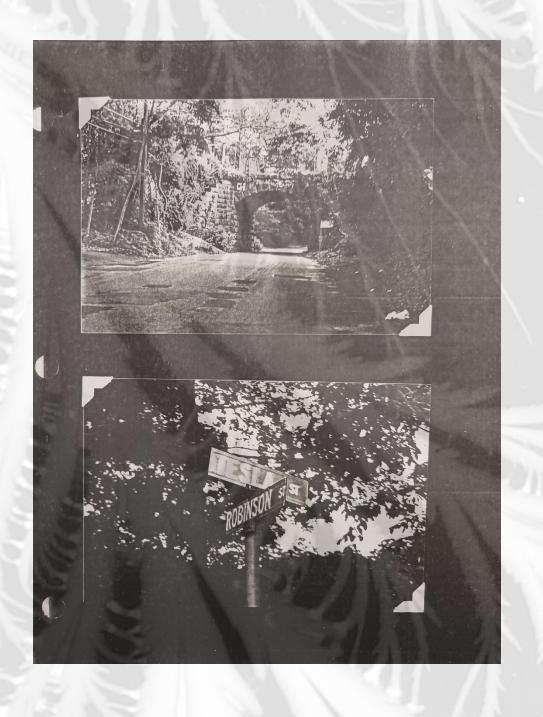
- 2. The building from the right hand side of the property along the fence.
- 3. The building from the street in front of the lab with a telephoto lens. The orange fencing is around the tower foundation.
- 4. The building from the right hand fence line. Showing the back of the building and the chimney. The white roof line near the chimney shows the height of the building proposed for removal.
- 5. The street sign at the corner of the Tesla Street which runs along the right hand side.
- 6. The white house or cottage which stands at the fence line along the front of the property on 25A.
- 7. The rail road bridge that was in photos found by Chris Bach from the original period.
- I hope that you like them. Due to the inaccessibility, naturally the quality of the photos are poor, but I hope that you like them anyway. I am sending a similar set to Gary.
- I remain very interested in the outcome of this project. Dr Conover tells me that the local paper has been in contact with AGFA and that they say that we are "A viable option". Dr Conover is in touch with LILCO and trying to get them to name one of their people to the board.

Hope you are well and I will speak to you on the internet!

Ellen Sherman













Tesla na večeri priređenoj u čast Henrija Kluza 1910. godine.

Dinner to Mr. Henry Clews
In honor of his election
as
President of the American Civic Alliance
by the
Board of Governors
1910
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New York Time 1910 Jan, (26)

Feb. (3)

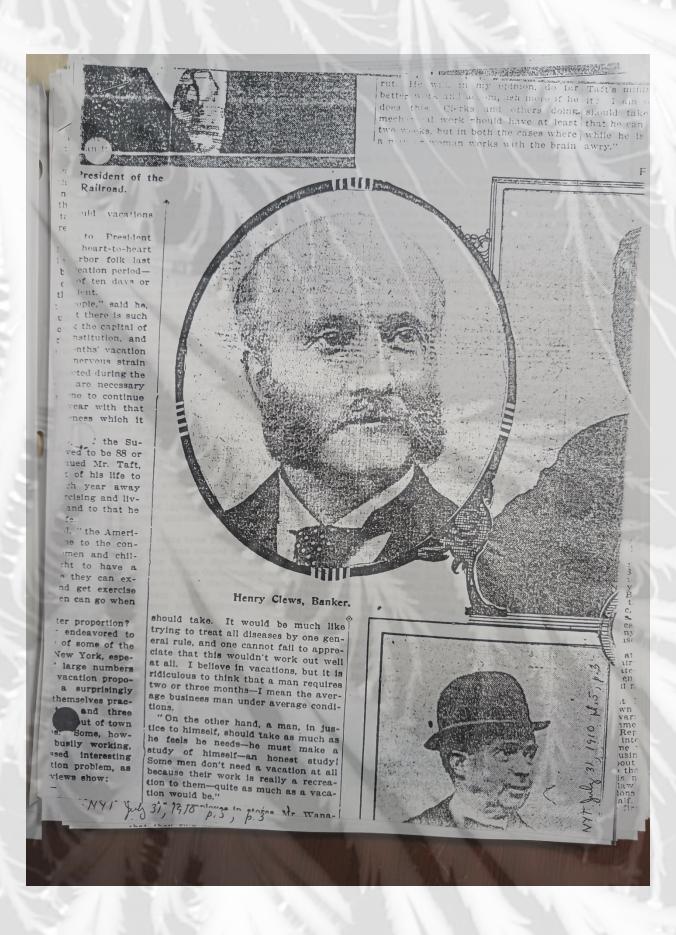
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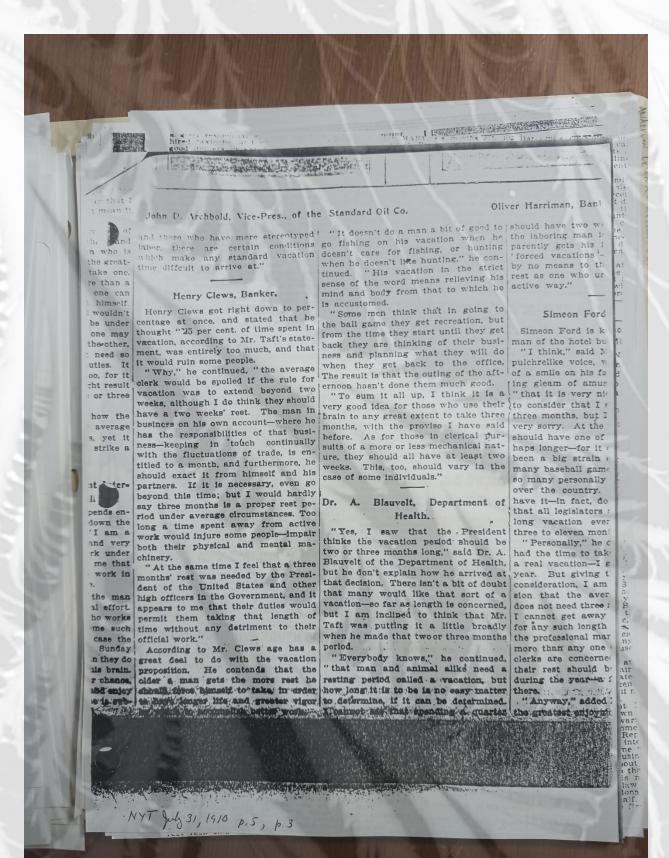
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LAFAYETTE-SAVAY OUSTED.

Civia Alliance Abolishes the Offices He Held, in Favor of Committee.

Le Chevalter Norbert Lafayette-Savay resterday the big strick of the Board

which abolished the three Chairmanhips he held in the organization he founded. In shearing him of power the board vested it in the hands of a committee of five. At last Thursday's session in the Hotel Manhattan Le Chevaller sought to stem the tide against him by suxyesting that the authority he put in the hands of five men. At yesterday's meeting Le Chevaller, Max F. Friederang, and Frank M. Ashley put up a futile opposition. Friederang and Ashley refused to vote and tried to prevent a quorum by fleeling the room. Le Chevaller's partisans explained that the campaign against their champion was a Tammany Hall plot, and that traitors in the Alliance camp sought to capture its invaluable influence.

Le Cheviller left the scene saying he will make a fight at the convention of the National Alliance in Rochester in September. Henry Clew resigned as President of the Alliance, but the board refused to accept the resignation.

The committee which will administer Le Chevaller's functions as Chairman of the Board of Governors, Hoard of Trustees, and Executive Committee consists of Irving M. Shaw, Dr. A. F. Haddad, Dr. Luclen Knapp, J. W. Miller, and Samuel Scribner.

HUSBAND OF HER YOUTH GONE

Mrs. Frank Davis, Married 22 Years, Asks Police to Find Him.

Mrs. Frank Davis, who for fifteen years has lived with her husband and their seven children at 704 East 134th Street,

seven children at 704 East 134th Street, has asked the police of the Alexander Avenue Station to send out a general alarm for her husband, formerly room clerk at the Hotel Seville, who has been missing since May 25.

At that time he left home, telling his wife that the hotel seville, who has been missing since May 25.

At that time he left home, telling his wife that the manager had assigned him to special work, and that he might have to leave the city. From May 25 to June 11 she received the literature of the Characteristic of the city and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir the outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir the each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir that outy and inclosing \$25, and each telling hir the each telling hir the each telling hir the each telling hir the each to head the missing since him the feet of Noble Street, and removed to which coner at the feet of Noble Street, and removed to the Einze William C. Tayl Secretary.

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Seems to The New Section of Many Holes and daughter in the Pearst of the air shaft. Before he had been safe of the large o

Bronx:

CANNON, WILLIAM, 33 years oid, of 235 East 155th Street; removed from 166th Street and Boston Road to Lebanon Hospital.

COHEN, 1DA, 18 years old, of 310 East Seventy-second Street; overcome while at work on the ninth floor of 47 East Nineteenth Street; sent home.

CORNELL, JOHN, 64 years, address not known; overcome at 197 Bowery, where he fell to the sidewalk, receiving lacerations of the scalp; removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

PIRALLO, RAGON, 7 months old. of 512 East Fourteenth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital. LUPIRALLO.

McCUE. THOMAS, 38, of 332 East Twenty-third Street; overcome in front of 286 Third Avenue; removed to Bellevue.

LYMAN, WILLIAM J., 23, at 330 East Twenty-ninth Street; taken to Bellevue

Hospital.

McLAUGHLIN, MICHAEL, 28. at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital

MURPHY, WILLIAM, 44. at Manhattann end of Brooklyn Bridge; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

MURRAY, EMMA. 18. at Amsterdam Avenue and 1931 Street; taken to Washington Heikhts Hospital.

Heights Hospital.

NOVAK, John, 45, at Fifth Street and Second Avenue; treated by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

PERTZ, S., 27, lawyer, of 433 Central Park West; overcome at 656 Broadway; attended and removed to home.

ROBERTSON, ANDREW, overcome at his residence, 135 Seventh Avenue; removed to New York Hospital; his condition critical. SAMUELS, GUSTAV, 39. at 678 Broadway; taken home.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL 24 years old, 7 Avenue D; overcome while at work on the ninth floor of 40 West Twenty-second Street.

RETCH, EMMA, 22, at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue; taken to Flower Hos-pital.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

FIND GIRL'S

Swimmers Disco the Surface-Mi

TUCKAHOE, N of Miss Katherin floating here to-d How she came to known. There a

known. There a tions of violence. Thomas Costigan were in swimmin made in the wat rise.

The girl lived and Mrs. John M Saturday evening ing she was going she was going she was made for he friends kept it urmorning the policities search but pearance of the yalarm was sent of the friends scomitted suicide. Say and have fall the search but pearance of the yalarm was sent of the grant of the gra

BONDHOLD

Aggressive Act bash-Pittsburg

Holders of the cent, 50-year bon burg Terminal c. been circularized c. cs of which Brothers is Chai join in the actio contemplates taki

and Sixth Annual Street; also second Street; taken to Believue Hospital.

SYOMSOHN, MINNIE 20, at 193 Second Street; taken to Believue Hospital.

YANKOLLSKY, JULIA, 24 years old, of 238 East Fourth Street; overcome at 100 University Place; sent home.

The Brooklyn List.

This is the list of prostrations for Brooklyn:

FITZ GIBRONS, FRANK, 20 years old, of .8,350 Second Avenue, Manhattan; overcome at the foot of Noble Street, and removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

HOADLEY LOUIS, 5S; taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

KENT, SAMUELA, 25 years old, of 1,601 Bergen Street, Flatbush; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

LACALL, MARY, M vents old, no home; overstyret, Flatbush; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

SAMUELS, DAVID, 63 years old, of 234 Ninth Street.

MEMPORT

CIVIC ALLIANCE HAS A STORMY SESSION

Trustees Assail Lafayette-Savay and Fists Are Brandished in His Face.

Ser.

THREATS MADE TO OUST HIM

Treasurer Shaw Wrathfully Resents

body of Brish Eged, an employe. He distely, and will be the street of th ance. His knightly ire had been aroused by a proposal to organize district clubs of the alliance in this city for political activity, somewhat similar to that of the Citizens' Union. His first act was to write a letter to the Treasurer of the alliance. Irving M. Shaw, President of the Chelsea Exchange National Bank. In this letter he protested against the "proposed looting of the treasure." He also called upon Treasurer Shaw to answer within forty-eight hours or be considered "guilty." In spite of the Summer season, fourteen members of the alliance appeared for the Members of the alliance appeared for the Chevaller had arranged for a luncheon and the tables were spread with sliver and linen. The chef was busy on the luncheon dishes in the kitchen, but there was no luncheon. The proffered hospitality of Le Chevaller was scorned.

Of the fourteen members who appeared, only six were trustees and seven members of the Board of Governors. Le Chevaller's haste in neglecting to allow five days of notice to elapse had made a meeting of either body irregular, even if there had been a quorum. But the absence of a lootilities.

The Trouble Begins.

descendant of the friend of Washington At that time Le Chevaller denied that had made any pretense of their free free free Le Chevaller was so much perturbed over the occurrences at yesterday's meeting that he declined to sit at the luncheon table with two faithful followers after the other members of the meeting had deserted him.

CLOAK FACTORIES BURN.

Blaze on the East Side Thought to be Incendiary-One Life Lost.

Threasurer Shaw Wrathfully Resents
One of His Letters and Refuses
to Make Peace.

The Chevaller Norbert Lafayette-Savay got the rebulf indignant yesterday at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Civic Alliance. He had cut short his vacation and "stopped not for brake nor stayed not for stone" to enter the lists on behalf of the alliance treasury.

Le Chevaller is the founder of the alliance treasury.

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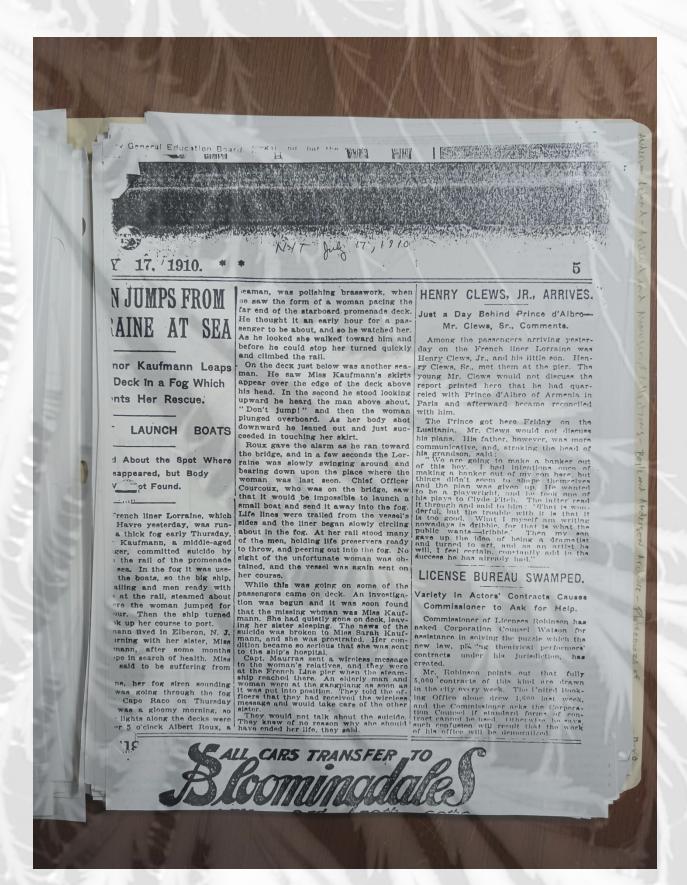
Le Chevaller is the founder of the alliance treasury.

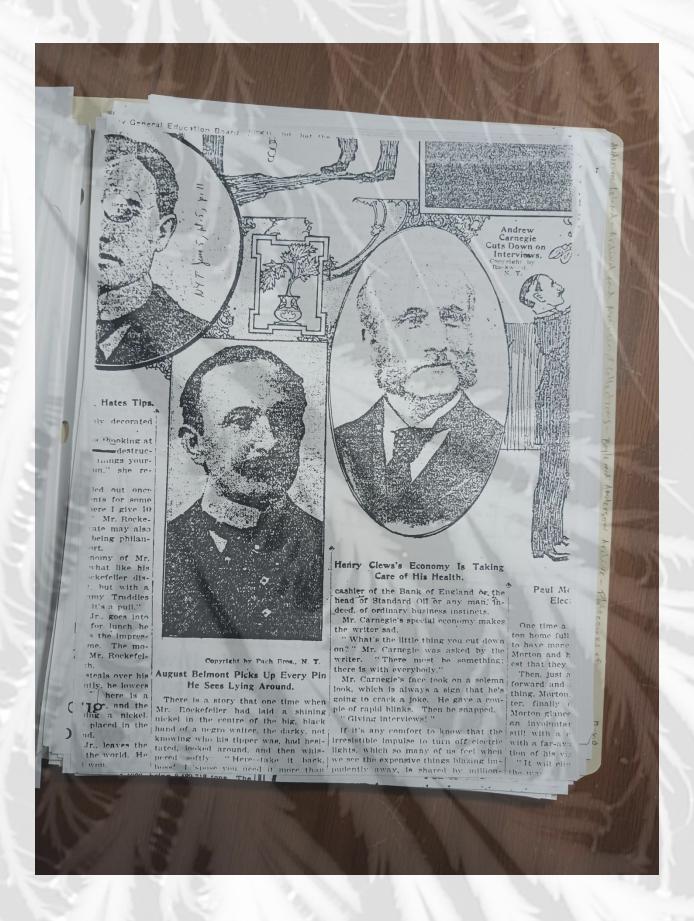
Le Chevaller is the founder of the alliance treasury.

Le Chevaller is the founder of the alliance treasury is the treasury of the alliance in this city for political activity. Somewhat is mile to the treasury is the treasure of the alliance tr One life was lost and \$30,000 damage to

42D STREET WIDENED

Hotel, Theatre and on the Sidewal! Be Cut A





Restor Street to the col-so universities. They are, college, Williamsown, Mass, effect undiffer that the college consent of \$1,000 one. consent of \$1,000 one. college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, \$50,-\$20,000, nee University, Canton, N. Y., and \$20,000, n. College, Georgetown, Ky., ard \$10,000. n College, and \$100,000. en's College in Brown Universi-ice, R. I., \$50,000 toward \$200.-

Hege, (for women.) Winston-... \$73,000 toward \$300,000.

the appropriations from the of the institutions must sucing the larger sum, were received from forty-two of learning in the United thare in the appropriations, to of the requests being over the supplemental sum to be times this amount. In a ssued by the board it was

cy General Education Board. The mind hat the stock must be sold in well, ell and the stock must be sold on the stock must be sold on the stock of the stock at a loss of the sold of the stock at a loss of th

CLEW 3 DEFENDS WALL STREET

Decries Calamity Howling and Tells a Story on Russell Sage.

Henry Clews addressed the members of the Finance Forum of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Fifty-seventh Street Branch last night on "Fifty Years in Wall Street." After a defense of Wall Street as a legitimate part of the business structure of the country, he told arec-

of the institutions must sucing the larger sum.
were received from forty-two
of loarning in the United
is share in the appropriations,
the of the requests being over
and the supplemental sum to be
times this amount. In a
ssued, by the board it was
I amount available for approthe General Education Board
It was possible, therefore,
and the make gifts to only a
there of institutions."

Jers were re-elected: Frederers, Chairman: Wallace Buttary; E. C. Sage, Assistant
L. G. Myers was elected
succeed George Foster Peaontinues as a member of the
Wickliffe Rose, general agent
though the board to a
show was appointed to a
show was appointed to a
show oard.

Structure of the country, he told arecdeters of the many men who have made
history in the financial district in the
history in the financial distri

The offo is the leading high grale Dress Shield. It contains no rubber, is Odorless, Impervicus, Hygienic, Durable, Washable. The only shield combining these essentials, rendering it the perfect Dress Slield. Every pair guaranteed.

THE OMO MANFG. CO., Middletown, Conn.

The Thinnest, Lightest, HANDIEST Way to Carry Your 3'lls! Patented HAND Aug. 24, Simplicity itself. Bills slip in court in a second. No fumbling, no fusing. Eleven different leathers, 50c to 35. Get one anywhite, or send for descriptive leaflet. scriptuse leallet.

A. L. Steinweg & Co. 40: B'way, N. Y.
Sale Mirs. & Selling Agents
Handy Bill Fold Co., Patenties, Newark, N. J.

Employers in search of high-class Help.

NYT Fali. 3, 1910, p. 6

lave you an arctic r

most homes there is one room osen from among the rest for fair degree of warmth. Obrve how the children cling to it room with the stubbornness Bature; how they fret at the ought of a cold bedroom, and ok with horror at the cold ap-



conditions prevailed. The record untillow

NYT Jan. 26, 1910 p.4

attice, when a hall been freely preied in the Street and was confidently
spected by these to book with the corien a affairs, brings the total dismuts on the common stock of the
my paid out of the earnings of 1000
to 4 per cent. When the year opened
o rate of payment on this issue was
ne-half of 1 per cent, a quarter, or 2
or cent, a year. The dividend paid
a June, which was also at this rate,
was the first paid out of 1000's earnings,
lubsequent dividends were three-quarters ubsequent dividends were three-quarters 1 per cent, and 1 per cent, respectvely, and brought the total disbursements o stockholders of record during 1000 up o 2% per cent. The dividend for the list quarter of the current year declared esterday is 1 per cent, the same as hat declared at the October meeting and a stid on Per 20 list. With the extra distance of the control of th ald on Dec. 30 last. With the extra divilend it is payable on March 80 to stock-holders of record March 15, and brings he total disbursement on the common stock on that date up to 1% per cent.

The usual preferred dividend of 1% per rent. was declared at yesterday's meeting, payable Feb. 28 to stockholders of record Feb. 3. The quarterly report, made public after yesterday's meeting, shows net earnings of \$40.071,300, which such that the largest showing for this period on the last of 1900, when the net earnings were \$41.750.175

ere \$41,750,125.
Taken month by month, the earnings show the usual decline from October the end of December, which is incidenta' to the midwinter period. December's total of \$13,211,339, as estimated, subject to change upon the auditing of accounts for the year, almost reaches the record total for this month, made in December, 1906, when the earnings were \$13,282,735. November's carnings of \$13,711,765 were actually in excess of those of the same month in 1906, which reported \$13,482,464. October's showing of \$14,048,205 was still well below the record of \$17,052,210, es-

weil below the record of \$17,052,210, established in 1907 before the effects of the panic had begun to appear. Taking the quarter by months, there was a slight failing off in net earnings in December amounting to about \$500,000, and November showed a loss of a little more than \$300,000, as compared with November, 1909. The figures for the three months compare as follows with the same three months last year:

three months last year:

1008.

October ... \$14.048,205 \$0,415,665 \$17,002,210

November ... \$1,711,758 \$1,759,729 10,467,222

December ... \$3,211,858 \$1,058,208 \$0,014,722

Tiflied tonnage at the end of the quarramounting to 5,927,031 tons, was 1,081 tons larger than that reported at end of the previous quarter, which was then the best showing made since the slump began after the panic. The unfilled business, of course, is still well below the high records established in 11007, when the capacity of the company was much smaller and "seel famine" conditions prevailed. The record unfilled business was that at the end of the last

Eikers, S. S. Rosenstaring, Science M.

Strock, Martin Beck, Max Roser, Line
Low, S. B. H. Max Roser, Line
Man Jelson, S. B. Buttenweight, J. L. Buttenweight, J. Buttenweight, J. L. Butt

CLEWS AND HIS WIFE PART.

Son of the Banker Agrees to Separation and Signs Papers in Paris.

Henry Clews, Jr., son of the banker, and, his wife, according to news received yesterday from Paris, where they have been living apart for some time, have

signed articles of separation.

They had arranged for a divorce, but could come to no understanding as to their children and the amount of alimony for Mrs. Clews. Mr. Clews, in court, contested his wife's plea for allmony on the ground that he had no money when he married her and that he has little now.

married her and that he has little now. This, with, the lack of agreement concerning the children, caused counsel on both sides to settle the case outside of court by signing articles of separation.

Air. Clews has gone back to his villa in lally where he will make his future in many where he will make his future in many where he will make his future of the boy for nine months each year and of the daughter for eleven months a year, and toward this her husband gives \$3.00. Mrs. Clews has an independent fortune of her own which is said to bring her an income of \$5.000 a year.

Cunard's Young Chairman Coming Here Alfred A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, will arrive here by the Mauretania next week to visit the principal cities in the Eastern States. He cipal cities in the Eastern States. He is 30 years old, and is the youngest man at the head of any big shipping corporation in Europe. In addition to the Cunard Line he is the Chairman and principal owner of the Booth Line of steamships trading from New York to Brazil, the East Indies, and Australia.

Good Home Life Insurance Report.

The statement of the Home Life Insurance Company promises increased dividends to its policy holders this year. The assets of the company show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000, and after providing for liability of \$2,119,044 for deferred dividends, the company has a surplus of nearly \$1,500,000.

ding, like the pegtop, is also extinct, and instead of broad the fashionable dresser will as row shoulders, with a "high ch means that what padding v main will be pushed to the fr the wearer a "chesty" appear

The Norfolk jacket will be popularity, if the models hav to do with the selection of the back will be "gathered and there must be at least to on each side in front. Then t other new sack coat, which he section of cloth, one-quarter wide, traversing the peak lape

Even the new fancy overcoat has a box effect. It is held to buttons measuring five inches ference. Another innovation suits is a one-button shepherd up into a single-breasted c resembles the coat now worn the militant suffragettes. Embroidered waistcoats f

Embroidered waistcoats for dress will be shown, ranging blue and white, with dainty of needlework. One walston ular, seen on exhibition ye made in dark blue satin, sor sembling a trellis for wistaria flowers daintily worked out in silk. Polished black buttons

silk. Pollshed black buttons the place of the old-fashino tons on evening dress, and shall show plenty of white a and walstcoat.

Many of the dosigns whiplaced on view are the indivof cutters in St. Joseph. Mo., at N. J. But, it was explained the models are here; it is "public to adopt and make poptain style."

Senator Daniel Re-ele RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25 Daniel of Lynchburg was reday by the General Assembginia to the United States Schis fifth election to that posi

Greenhut and

Tea Room

A place for comfort, ea and rest while shopping Tea is served throughout



COLURADO MOUNTAIN CLUB mond to 710 Tenth St. Bolden, CO 80401 Optimisticall, librar will be open not speni

LA 2525 SOUTH MERDE STREET DENUER, COLORADO 80219 July 13, 1994 Ms. Barbara Walton. Acquisitions Western History Department Denver Public Library 1357 Broadway Denver, Colorado 80203 Dear Barbara: Enclosed is a gift for the Western History Department. Although the inscription on the print is faint, it reads: Dinner given to the Members of the Rocky Mountain Club by Mr. William (?). Thompson Waldorf Astoria January 29, 1910 Nikola Tesla is in the picture, way in the back. I'll point him out the next time we talk or when I come down to Central for research. A very important middle initial for Thompson is difficult for me to read on the print in order to determine who he is. There are so many Thompsons.... However, does Western History have anything on the Rocky Mountain Club? I find it rather unusual that a dinner was given for it in New York City. If it was a Denver-based club at the turn of the century, Tesla perhaps became a member when he was in Colorado Springs in 1899. From records,. he stayed in Denver a week before returning to New York City. If Western History does have records on the club, please let me know as I'd like to look them Sincere best wishes, Voice/Fax (after alert) (303) 922-7846 Enclosure: Photograph

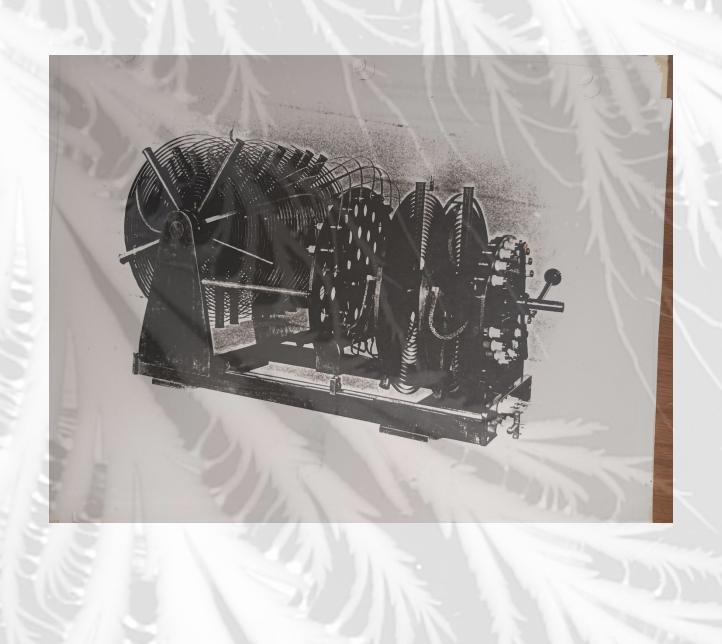






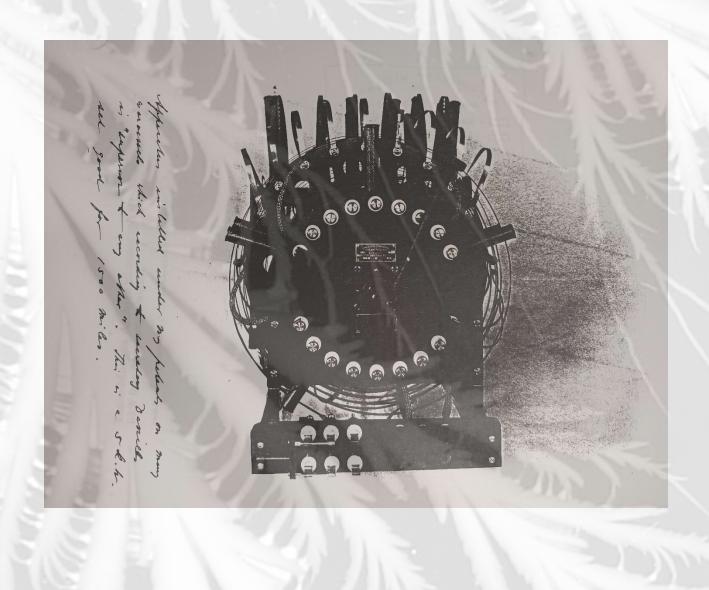


Nikola Tesla, in his offices at 8 West 40th Street, 25th floor, across the street from the New York Public Library. ca. 1916.

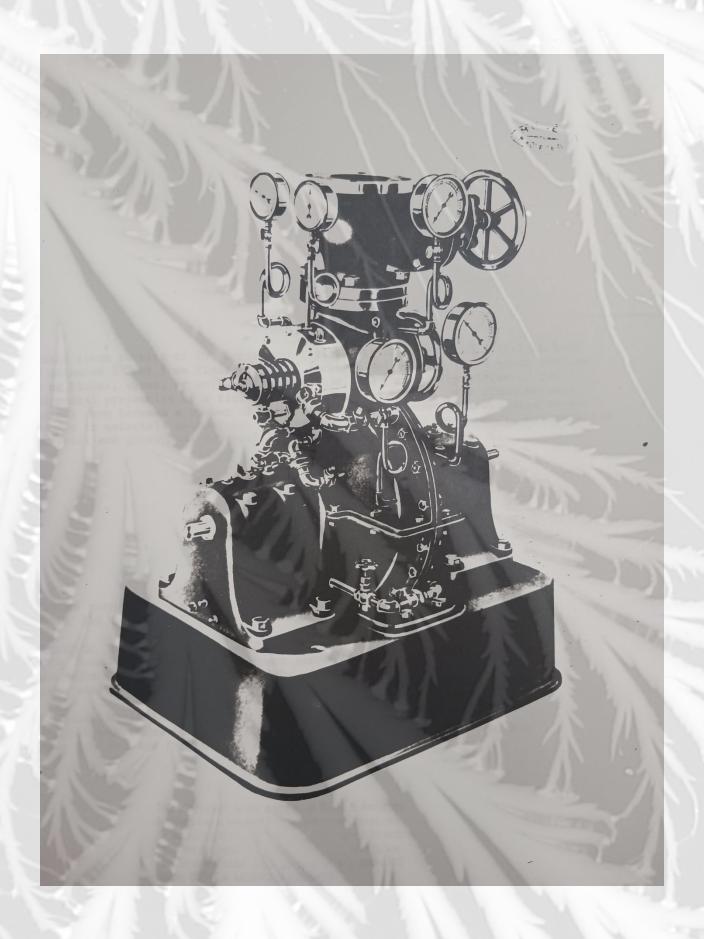












A Tesla steam turbine of 200 horsepower (1911). It stood on a 20 x 35-inch base and measured 5 feet from floor to top of throttle valve. The Tesla steam turbine has no blades, vanes, or valves, is reversible, and operates by virtue of two fundamental properties of a fluid -- adhesion and viscosity. The steam travels a spiral path between a number of thin, closely-spaced smooth discs. With recent advances in materials technology, the turbine is now under development in a number of commercial and government research laboratories.

Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "Complete steam turbine designed by Tesla, 200 horsepower."

Scientific American caption: A 200-horsepower high-pressure turbine. This view shows one complete high pressure unit, with the steam throttle above, and below it the reversing valve and the compact turbine. Note the many gages used in the tests.

Technical World Magazine caption: Tesla's turbine of 200 horsepower equipped with gauges for testing. It stands on a base 20 by 35 inches and measures only five feet from floor to top of throttle valve.

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Caption provided by the Tesla Museum: "One of Tesla's first steam turbines, 110 horsepower, working circuit diameter 9 3/4 inches. Tested at the American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn." [ca. 1910]

The World's Work caption: This absurdly small engine — Tesla's smallest model — develops 110 horsepower.

Technical World Magazine caption: Could be covered with a hat, yet is an engine of 110 horsepower.

Electrical Review and Western Electrician caption: The Tesla 110-horsepower turbine, conveying an idea of the size of this machine.

[The idea of a new and revolutionary way of transmitting energy to and from fluids in a practical way came to Tesla at the end of 1907 when he met the wealthy Joseph H. Hoadley. Hoadley was fascinated with Tesla's personality and with all the possibilities, agreeing to put at Tesla's disposal the mechanical workshops of the American and British Manufacturing Company owned by Hoadley in Bridgeport, Conn, and Providence, R.I. By 1908, these two signed an agreement according to which they were to form a TESLA PROPULSION COMPANY using Tesla's future patents. Tesla's assignment was to make a new drive for Hoadley's yacht, the "Alabama," using the principles of his invention. Although Tesla did not fulfill this assignment during 1908-1910, he acquired great experience experimenting with different types of water, steam, gas turbines, pumps, compressors, blowers, and ventilators.]

The Waterside Station of the New York Edison Company-II.

THE GENERATING SYSTEM.

N the first acction of this description of the new Waterside plant of the New York Edison Company, a comprehensive statement was given as to the general conditions and the problems of current generation and distribution which the station is intended to dispuse of satisfactority, and some details were also entered into with re-

tendency and the unceasing cry is for a larger station, a larger operating room, a large exchange, but at each remove the danger grows of more complete shut down in case of trouble and disaster. How t deal with this contingency and circumvent the peril is one of th superadded elements of the problem of giving service, and the

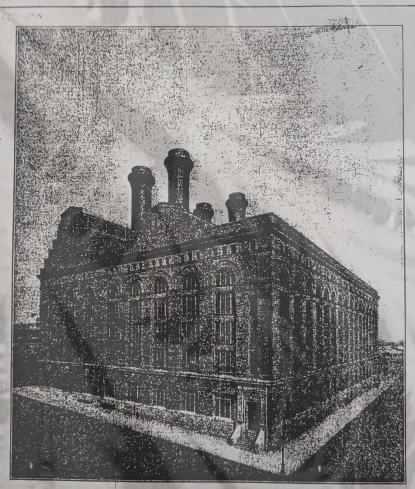


Fig. 15.—New Waterside Station, New York Edison Company, from First Avenue and Thirty eighth Street, Showing Dynamo Room, Side and West Frong.

gard to the main engineering features. It will have been gathered that in such a plant and such a system mere figures in itself introduces new complexities and brings itno sight a new range of difficulties. In electrical work that deals with the distribution of current, light power, intelligence, etc., from a central source, the natural

extent with which it necessitates heavier outlays on construction realized by the public.

Central station work of late years growing into mechanical and electrical organisms that deal with huge volumes of current hable to incessant and wide fluctuation of demand, has been peculiarly

THE WORLD (N.Y.) NON, DEC. 14, 1908 p. 1

"Circulation Books Open to AIL

VOL. XLIX. NO. 17,282.

Company, Now York World.

AT EDISON PLANT

Explosion Which Startled the Neighborhood Kept a Mystery at Immense Waterside Rower Station.

WOULDN'T LET SURGEON TAKE INJURED TO BELLEVUE

Police Barred Out and Victims Whirled Off in Auto—Gave Fictitious Addresses.

Tive men were burned, three of them estionsly, yesterday in an explosionthe true nature of which was not dis-

the true nature of which was not dislifesed, the police say—at the immense
Waterside power plant of the New York
Edison Company, at Thirty-eighth street
and the East River.

The same reticence and air of mysthey waterside plant some months ago
seeked yesterday's explosion. The police were not admitted to the place at
all, and even the Bellevue ambulance
beingson who got in on the emergency
and failed to find out what had caused
the accident.

The accident.

The victims, hadly burned as they with a fave to the surgeon addresses which afterward turned out to be fictively.

The surgeon addresses which afterward turned out to be first an amount of the waterside works being an amount of the waterside works being the three burnet, employees of the waterside works being the three burnet, employees of the waterside works being the three burnet, employees of the waterside works being the work work.

The waterside works works work waterside works work work works work works work waterside works work

EARL OF GRANARD TO WED BEATRICE MILL



The Millses, who are no their country seat on the Hudsor fuse to discuss the engagement date for the wedding has been

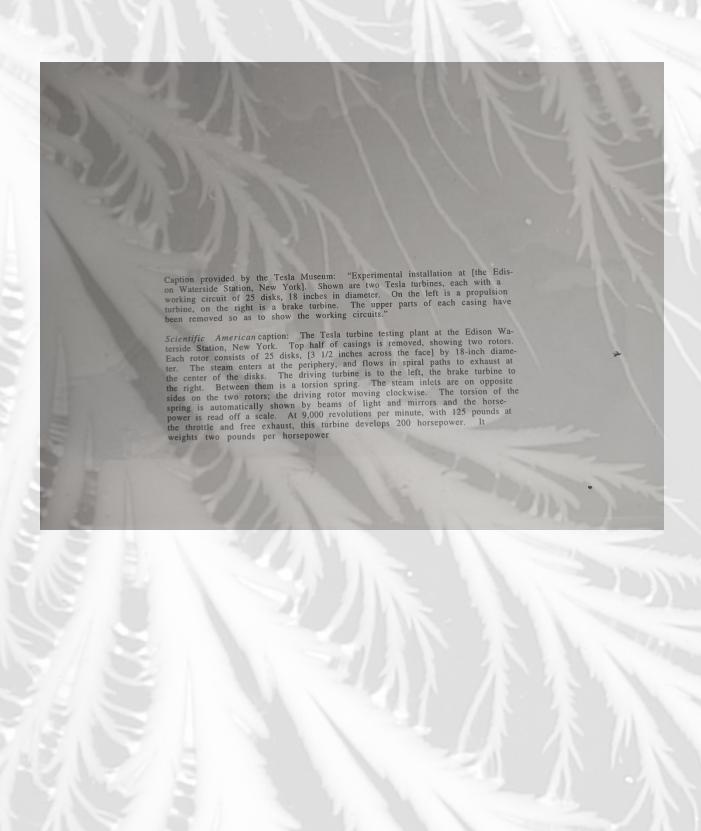
famous Mills twins. She is tall stately, an ardent admirer of goli tennis and an expert horsewomanoffered by Mrs. Herman B. Dury

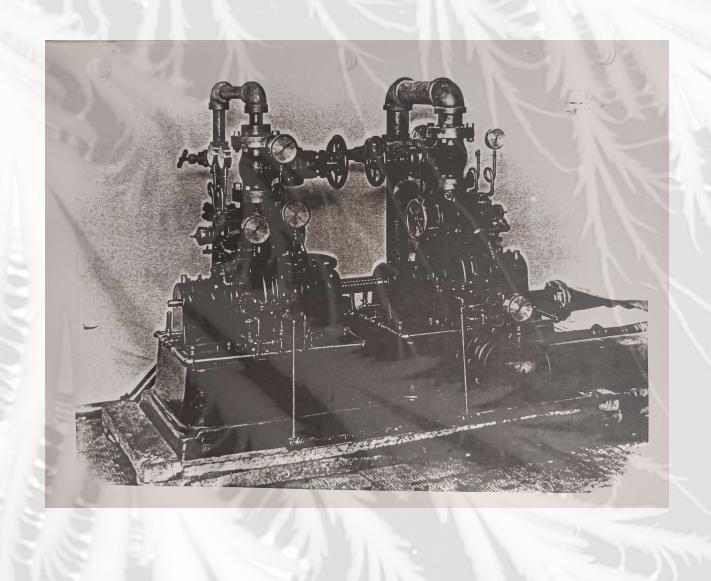
the Newport competition.
She made her debut in society with twin sister, Gladys, now Mrs. 13 Carnegie Phipps, of Pittsburg, at balls given in their honor, which the events of the social season. first was given by Mr. and Mrs. W law Reid, their unde and aunt, and second by their parents. At one the was reported that Miss Beatrice w





















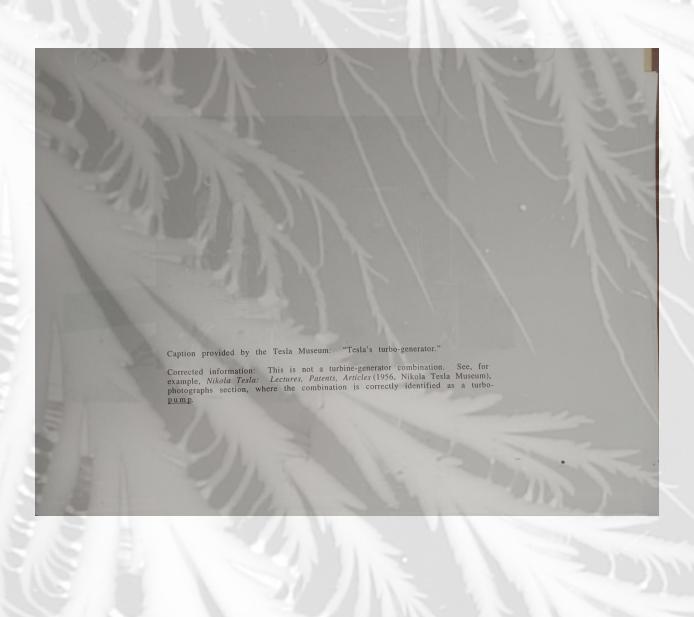






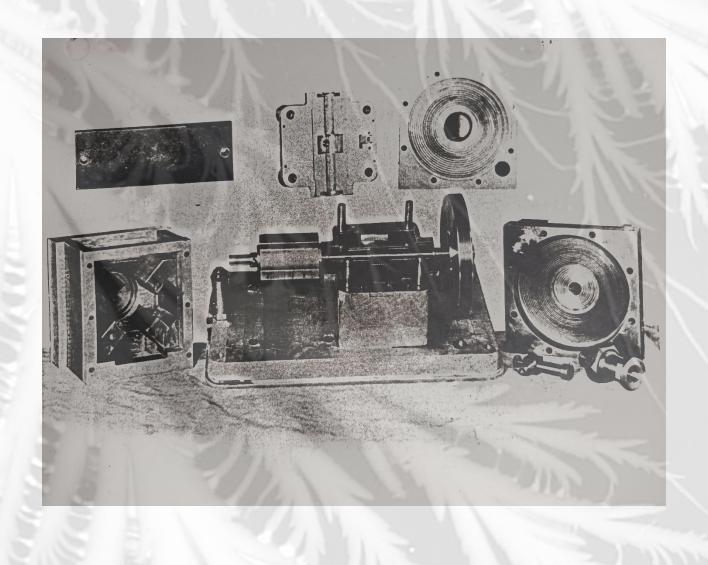




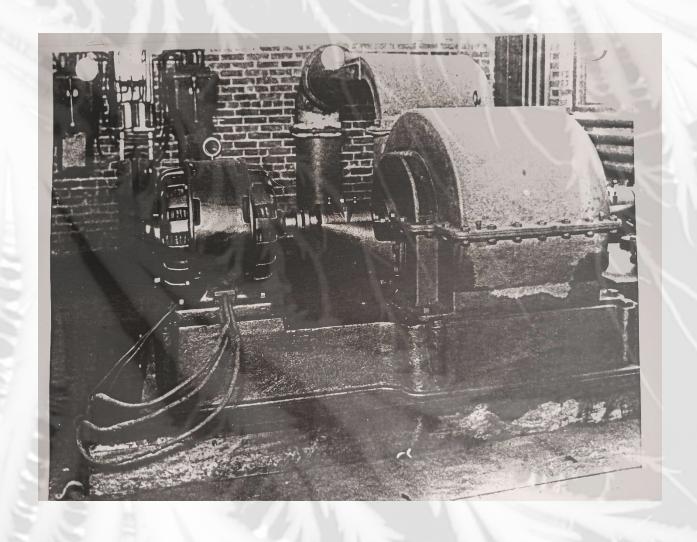






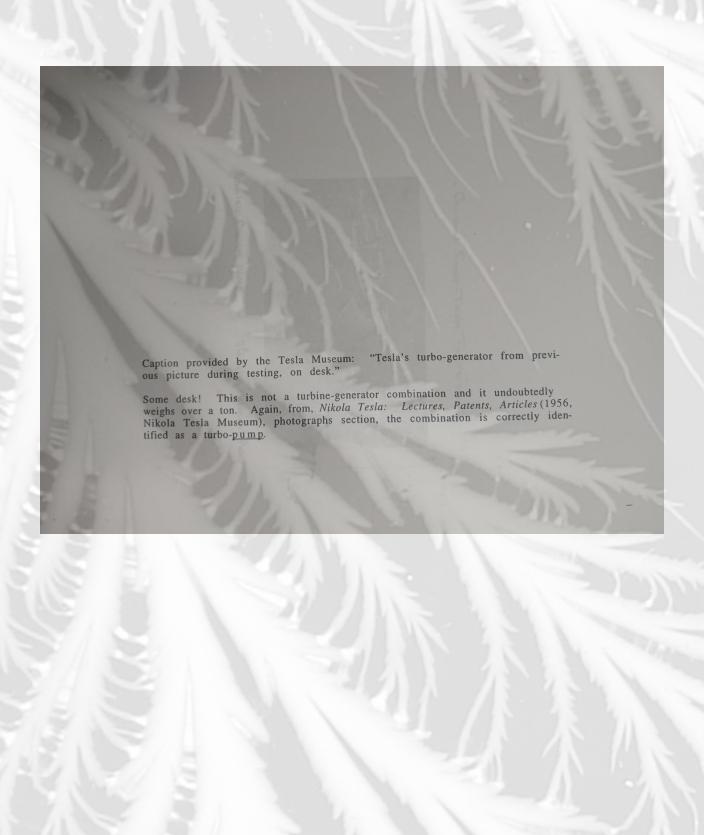






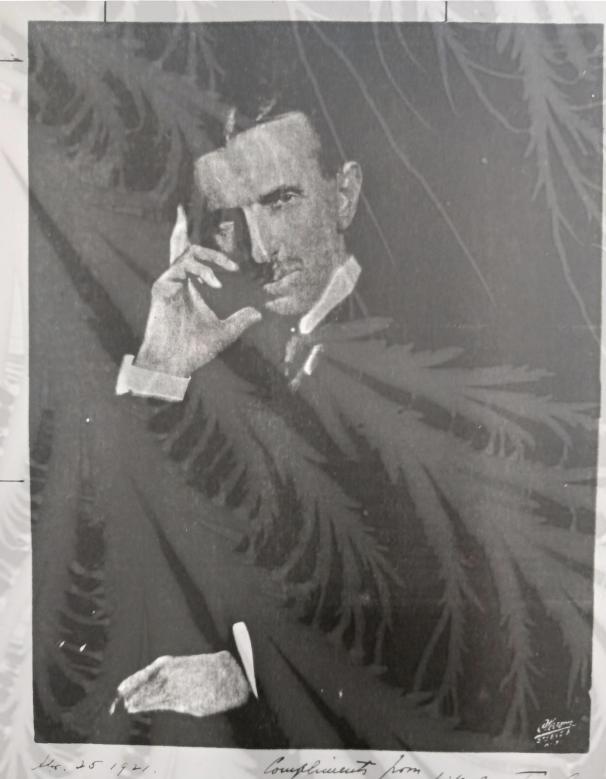






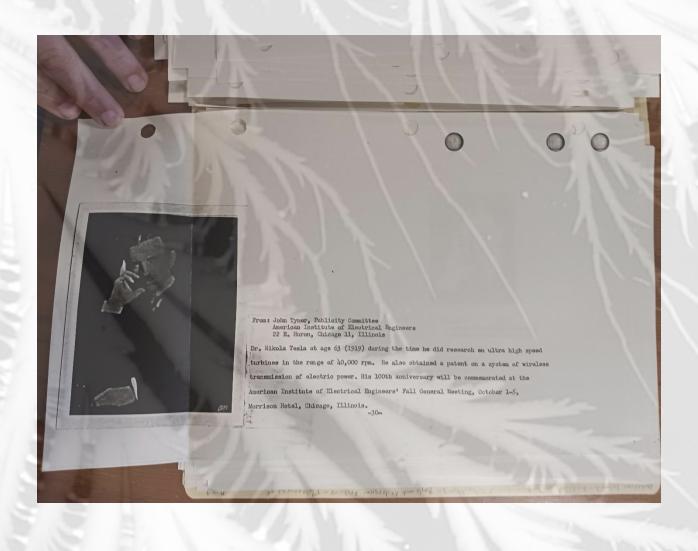






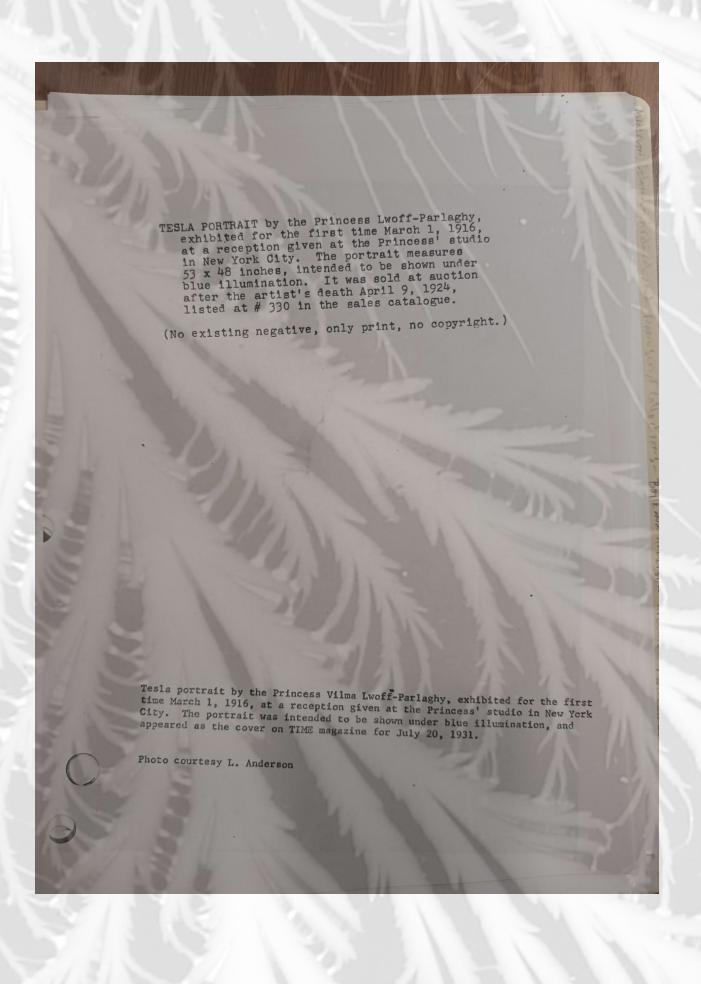
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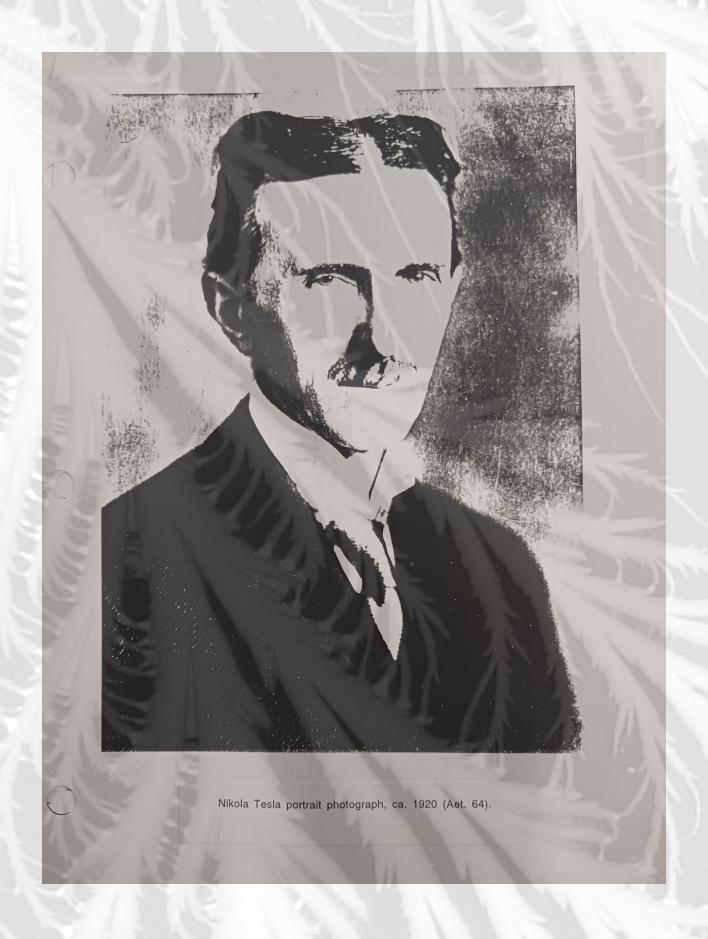












TUCKERTON RADIO STATION

(ALSO RNOWN AS THE MYSTIC ISLAND RADIO TOWER

AND THE HICKORY ISLAND RADIO TOWER)

GCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Tale received eagaltier from the operation of the station up to WWI

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Toms Rivor, N. J. 03753
File \$ CS36 Neg. \$

ca. 1915-1916

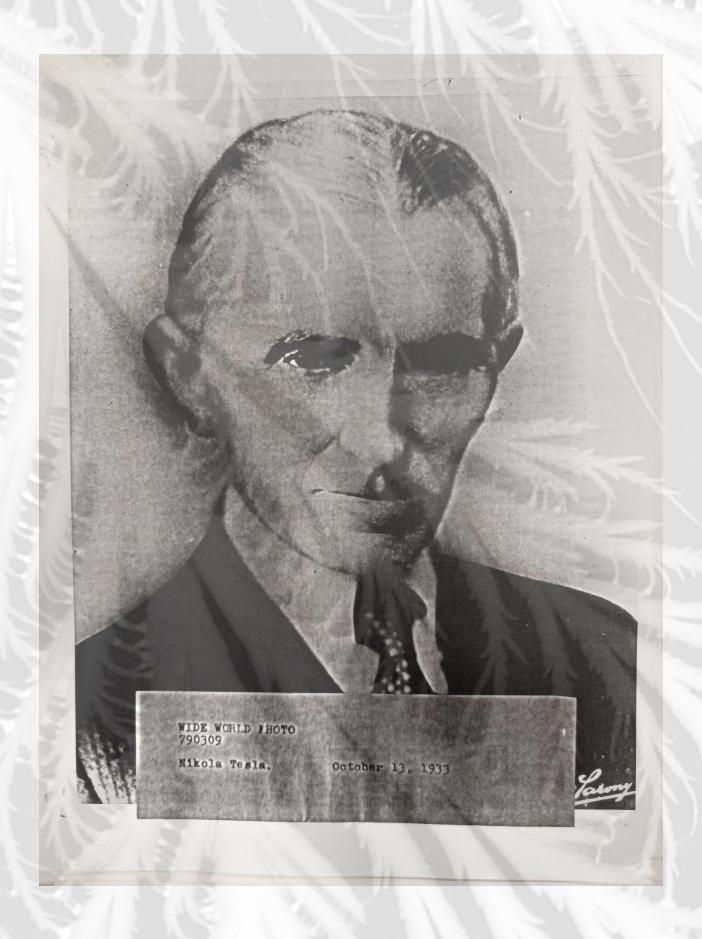








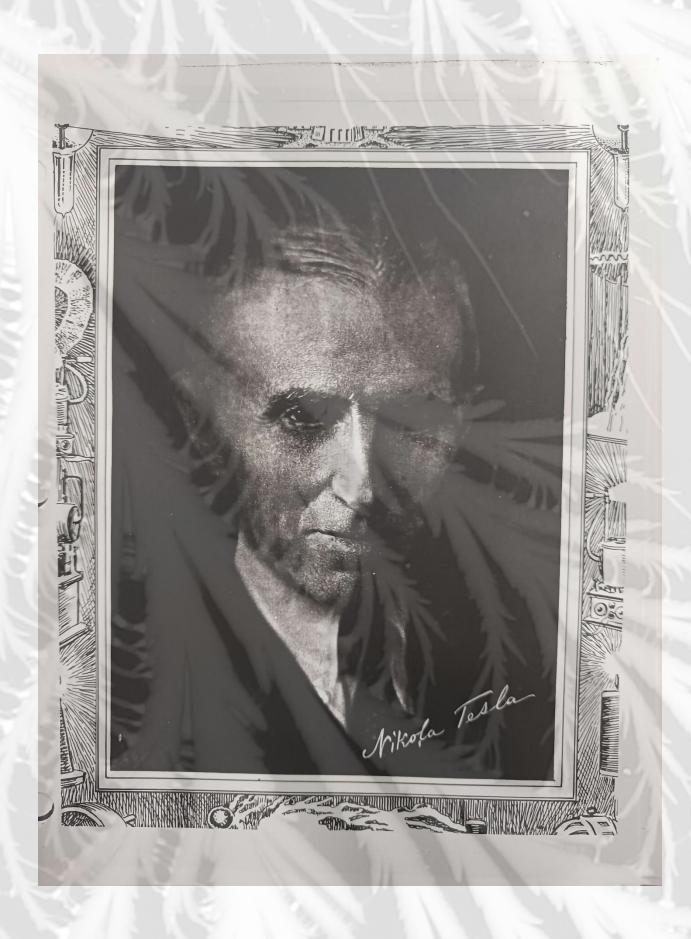










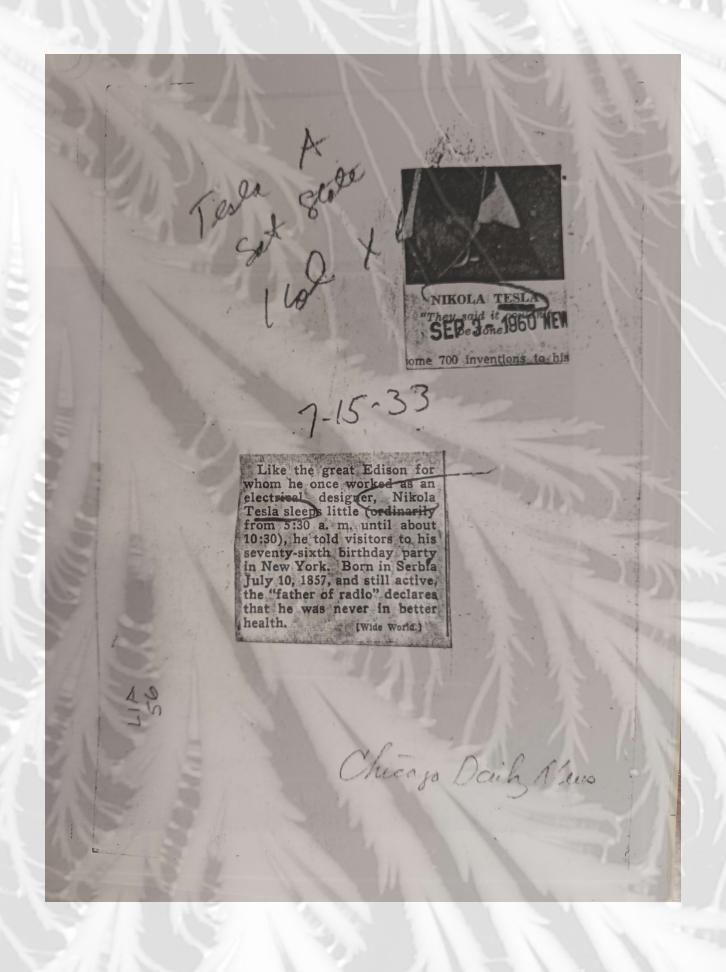


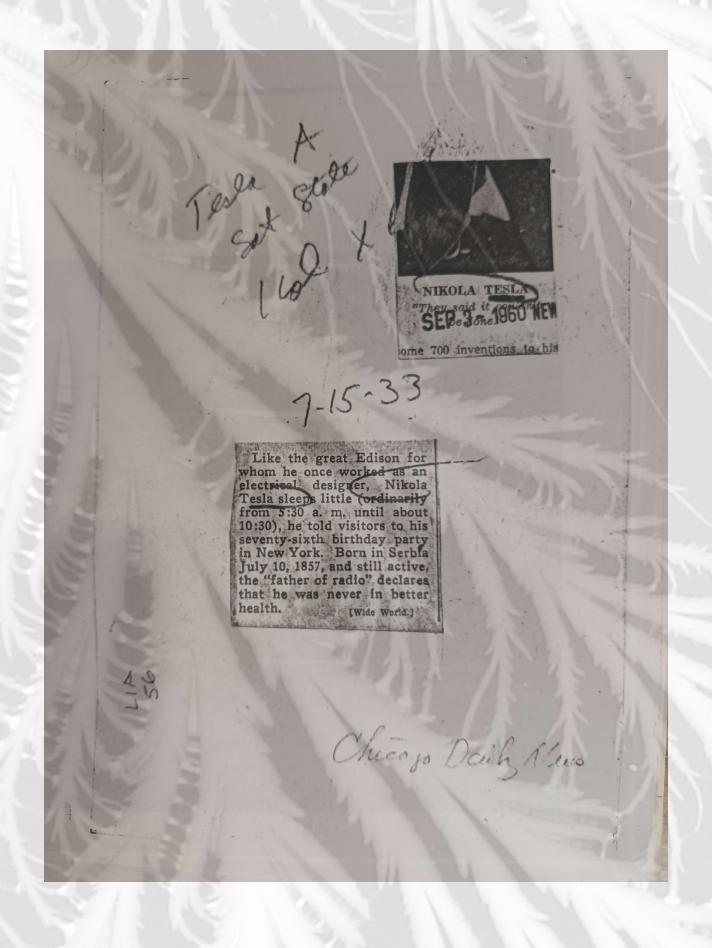






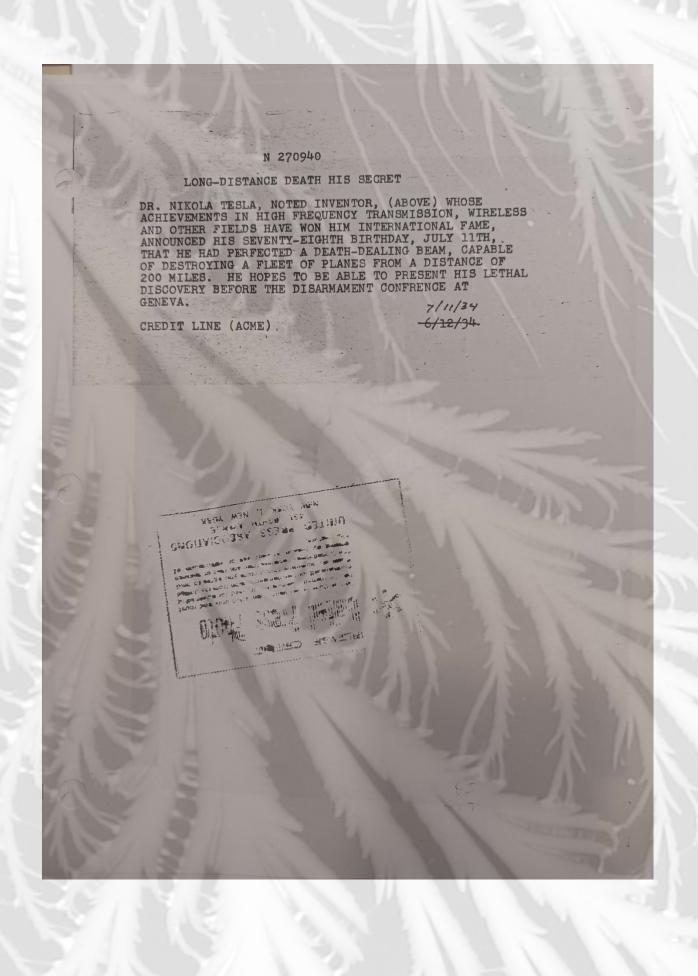


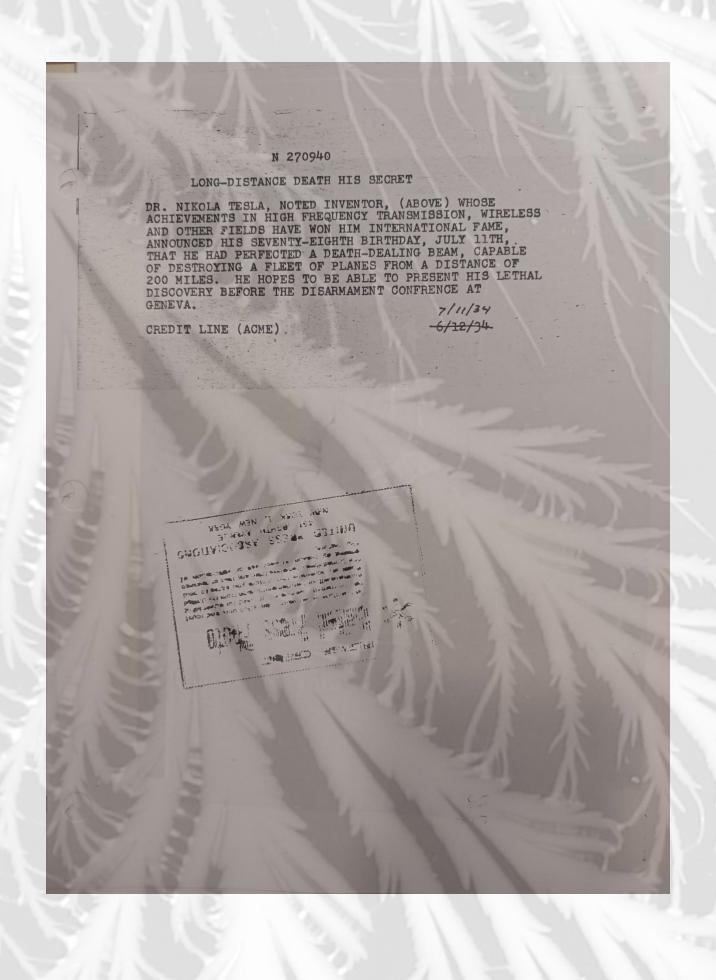






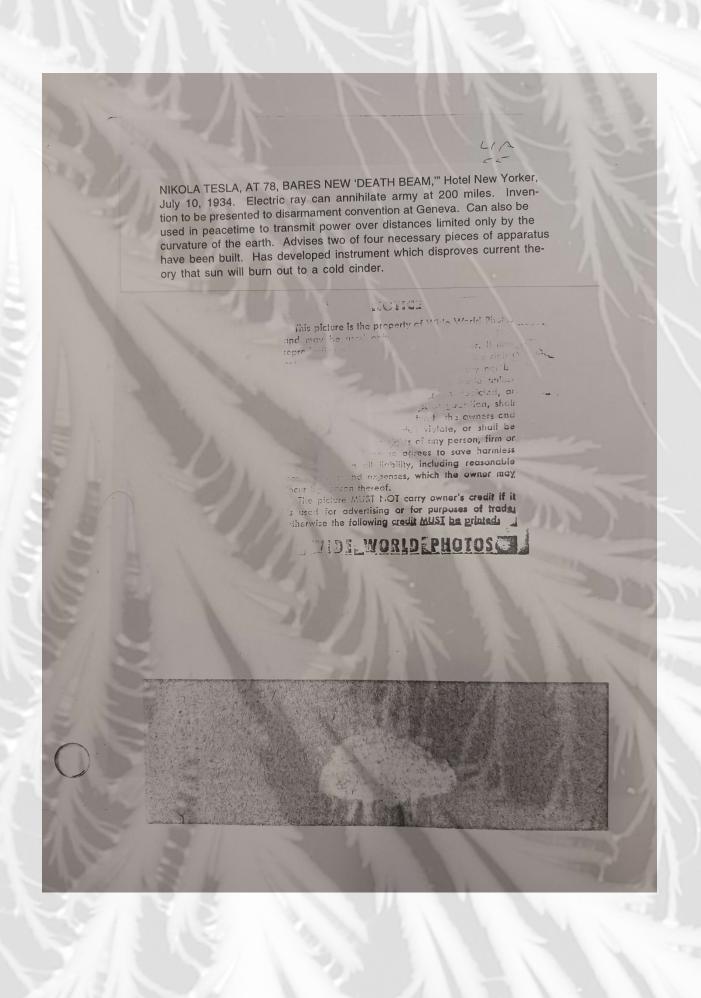


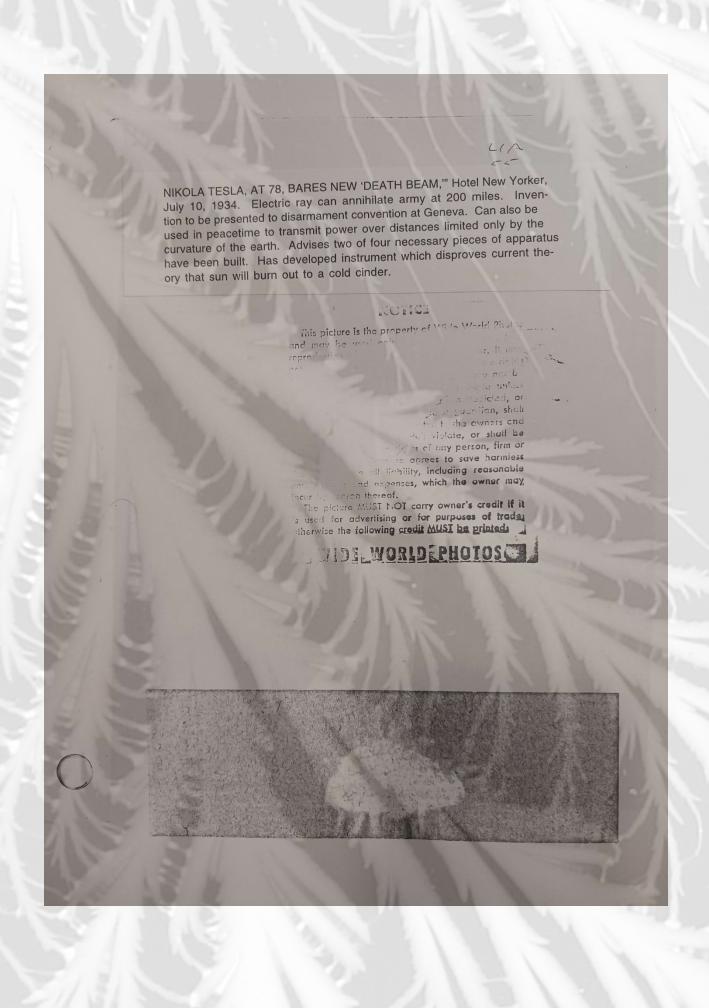
















NIKOLA TESLA, AT 78, REVEALS NEW "DEATH BEAM." Tesla, father of radio and of modern methods of generation and distribution of electrical energy, who was 78 yesterday (July 10, 1934), announced a new invention, or inventions, which he considered the most important of the 700 made by him. He has perfected a method and apparatus which will send concentrated beams of particles through free air of such tremendous energy they will bring down a fleet of 10,000 enemy planes at a distance of 250 miles from a defending nation's border and will cause armies of millions to drop in their tracks.

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New York...Nikola Tesla, Father of Radio and of Modern Methods of Generation and Distribution of Electrical Energy, who was 78 yesterday, announced a new invention, or inventions, which he considered the Most important of the 700 made by him. He has perfected a method and apparatus which will send concentrated beams of particlesthru free air of such tremendous energy they will bring down a fleet of 10,000 enemy planes at a distance of 250 miles from a defending nation's border and will cause armies of millions to drop in their tracks.

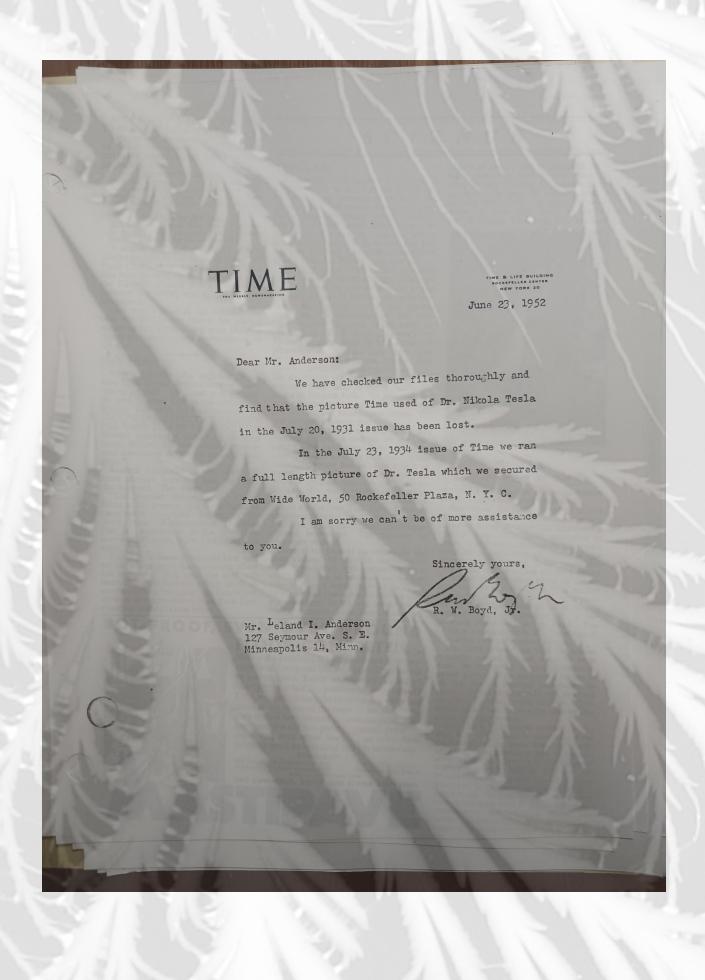
Photo shows::::::Nikola Tesla, inventor.

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PHOTO SHOW S:::::NIKOLA TESLA, INVENTOR.



ARCHBISHOP DEFIED THE SUN TO PROVE IT DIDN'T LIE.

Lengthy articles excoriated the Sun for its refusal to apologize publicly. Here and there appeared little bold-face paragraphs like these:

Insulted by the Sun

Insulted by the Sun

Xaverian Brothers, Tell Your Students That
Saint Francis Xavier, Dearest Friend of Saint
Ignatius, and The Saint Whose Name Your
Order Bears, Has Been Insulted By the Morning Sun.

Insulted by the Sun

Mothers and Fathers Who Have Daughters
in the Religious Sisterhoods. Your Daughters
have Been Insulted by the Morning Sun.

A spicture of Pay Dr. Fullen I. Sheen

A picture of Rev. Dr. Fulton J. Sheen, printed because he had just been appointed Papal Chamberlain, was captioned: "... Has been insulted by the Sun which says the Catholic Church has canonized 'an ordinary scoundrel' and a 'consummate

Last week's issue of the Catholic Review was slightly less violent, but offered advice on the quickest and most effective means of cancelling one's subscription to the Sun.

Fish Story

Every Saturday the arch-Republican New York *Herald Tribune* devotes a section to pet fish. One week it is guppyis, the next, Siamese fighters, the next. Black

the next, Stamese fighters, the next, Black Mollies. Last week the headline read:
SALT FOUND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR MANY ILLS OF TROPICAL FISH Beneath appeared a picture of "A pearl danio, showing the hump-backed appearance sometimes developed by old speciment."

Readers interested in the ailing old danio plunged hopefully into the story that followed. They read:

"The greatest danger in the United States at the present time is the 'cabal of under-cover Socialists' known as the 'brain trust.' Representative Hamilton Fish Jr.. Republican, of the 26th Congressional District, New York, said last night

The story, a dozen paragraphs long, said nothing about pearl danio, nothing about salt remedies. Not until the next edisalt remedies. Not until the next edition did *Herald Tribune* editors catch an error caused by "slugging" the Republican remarks of the vociferous New York Congressman under his own name.

SCIENCE

Tesla's Ray

He has produced nothing tangible for a long time, but he still remains one of the foremost living inventors of electrical apparatus. His day comes once a year. On his birthday Manhattan newshawks seek him out in some hotel, listen closely to his words. Wearing an outmoded brown suit, he received the Press one day last

week in a Hotel New Yorker reception room. That day Nikola Tesla was 78. The first thing Nikola Tesla invented was a hook for catching frogs. That was not long after he learned to talk, in the Croatian hamlet of Smiljan where he was born. He studied physics and mathematics at two universities, got into telegraph engineering, went to Budapest, to Paris, to the U. S. in 1884 to work for Thomas Edison. Soon he had a research laboratory of his own. Four years later he patented the induction motor, first effective utilization of alternating current. He discovered the rotary magnetic field principle used today in the hydroelectric plants at Niagara Falls. He invented dy-namos, transformers, induction coils, condensers, arc and incandescent lamps. He

densers, arc and incandescent lamps. He was acclaimed a great genius.
All that was long ago and Tesla has lingered on into a twilight of semi-obscurity. His hotel room is now his only laboratory, his brain his only tool. When callers importune him he takes a bath or goes to bed. When he talks about his work his deep-set blue eyes burn with an icy fire. He walks prodigious distances through the city streets. His most valued friends are the New York Public Library's somnolent pigeons. A life-long bachelor, Dr. Tesla is tall, spare, erect, parchment-skinned, beak-nosed. The mustache he once wore is gone.

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Even at the peak of his renown he had great visions. In 1900 he was ready to cure tuberculosis with oscillating electricity. In 1909 he promised motors capable of driving ocean liners at 50 knots. In 1911 it was storm-proof dirigibles without propellers. In the last decade his annual utterances have been mostly re-

hashes of previous interviews, with something new every three or four years. In 1924 he was planning to transmit power by radio. In 1927 he was scheming to harness sea power. In 1931 he would make all fuels superfluous by tapping cosmic energy. Last week Dr. Tesla an-



Wide World

NIKOLA TESLA

World opinion does not affect him.

nounced a combination of four inventions

nounced a combination of four inventions which would make war unthinkable.

Nucleus of the idea is a death ray—a concentrated beam of sub-microscopic particles flying at velocities approaching that of light. The beam, according to Tesla, would drop an army in its tracks, bring down squadrons of airplanes 250 miles away. Inventor Tesla would discharge the ray by means of: 1) a device charge the ray by means of: 1) a device to nullify the impeding effect of the atmosphere on the particles: 2) a method for setting up a high potential; 3) a process for amplifying that potential to 50,000,000 volts; 4) creation of "a tremendous electrical repelling force." Two of these are complete in Dr. Tesla's mind. The other two await minor details.

Dr. Tesla pointed out that the weapon is purely one of defense, since his beam

Dr. Tesla pointed out that the weapon is purely one of defense, since his beam must be generated in great immovable power plants. With generators set up on all the world's national boundaries, no country would ever again be able to attack another. Further details, said Dr. Tesla, would be unfolded before the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

The death ray, always exciting to laymen, is an old familiar to scientists. After the interplanetary "space ship," it is probably the most popular gadget in pseudoscientific fiction. Even in Herbert George Wells's shrewdly written War of the Worlds (1898), the first act of arriving Martians is to spray spectators with a death beam. In real life death rays have been announced time & again, but never convincingly demonstrated. When one Harry Grinnell-Matthews loudly announced a death ray some years ago in

ROT-PROOF, EVEN OVER GROUND FLOOR CONCRETE! . .



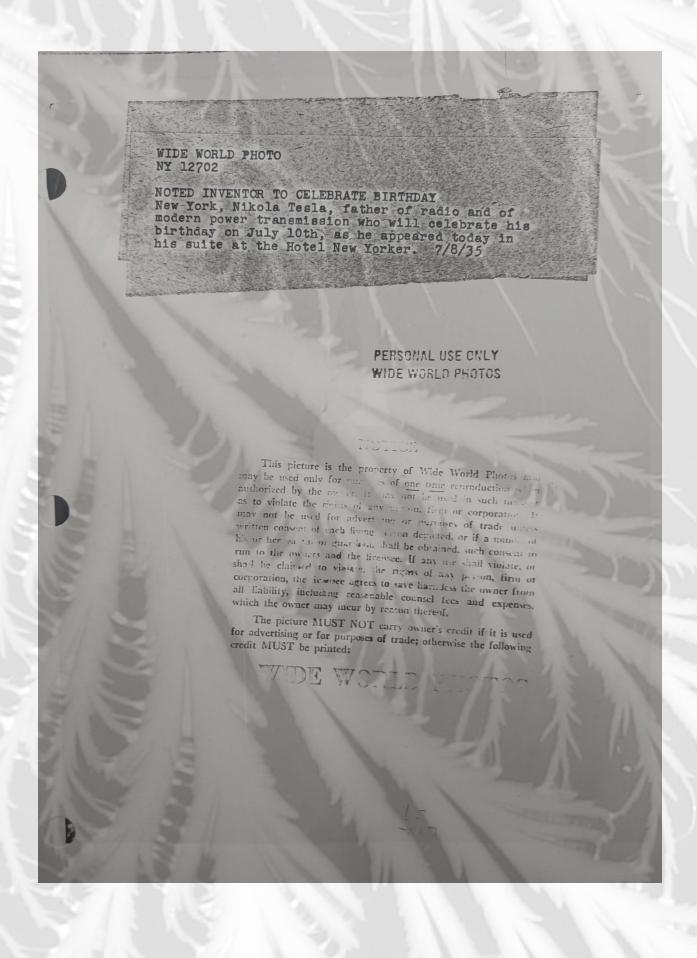
Here was a problem! A basement room with concrete floor. Dampness had even caused baseboards to rot in spots. Room was needed . . . badly! Mastipave was laid . . . problem instantly solved! For four years, during the rainy season, water has stood in one corner of the room . . but the Mastipave has not been injured . . remains good-looking through it all! Rot-proof . . . vermin-proof . . . slip-proof, even when wet . . . no other floor covering could have tackled this job successfully.

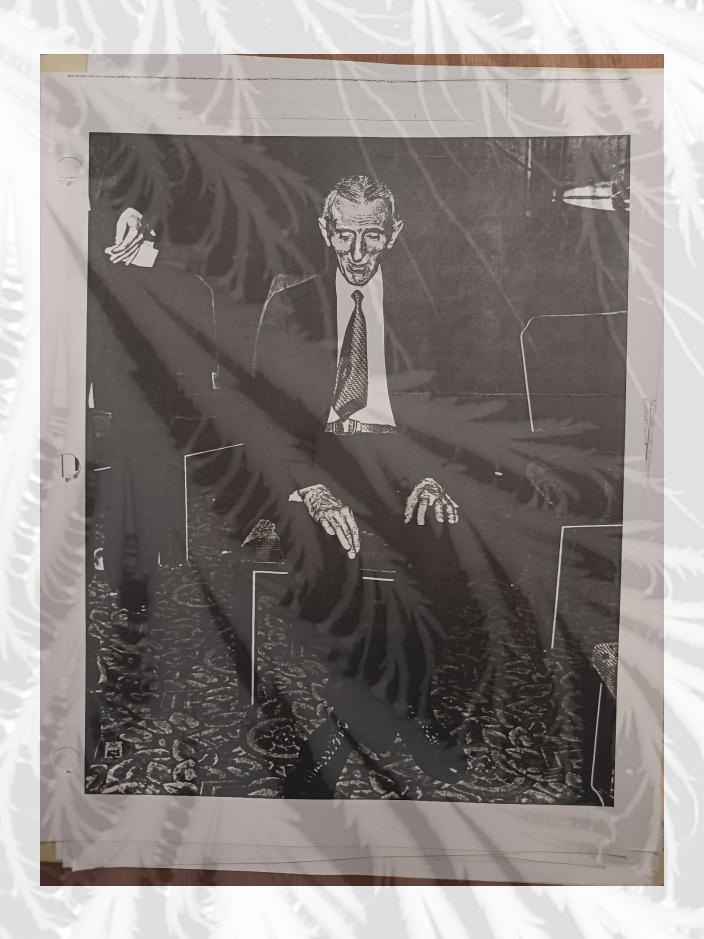
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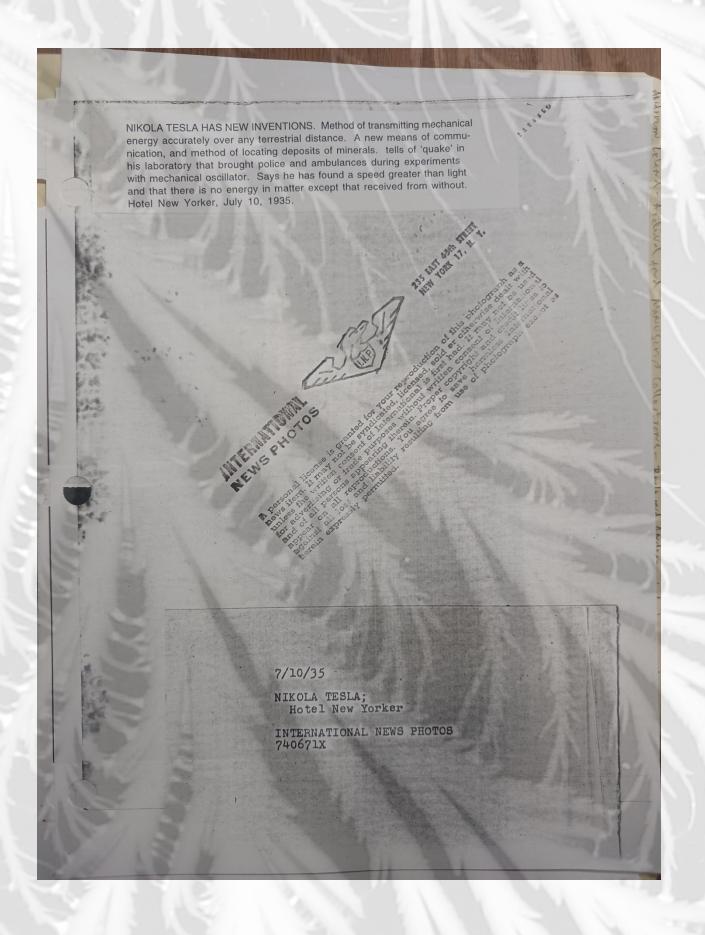
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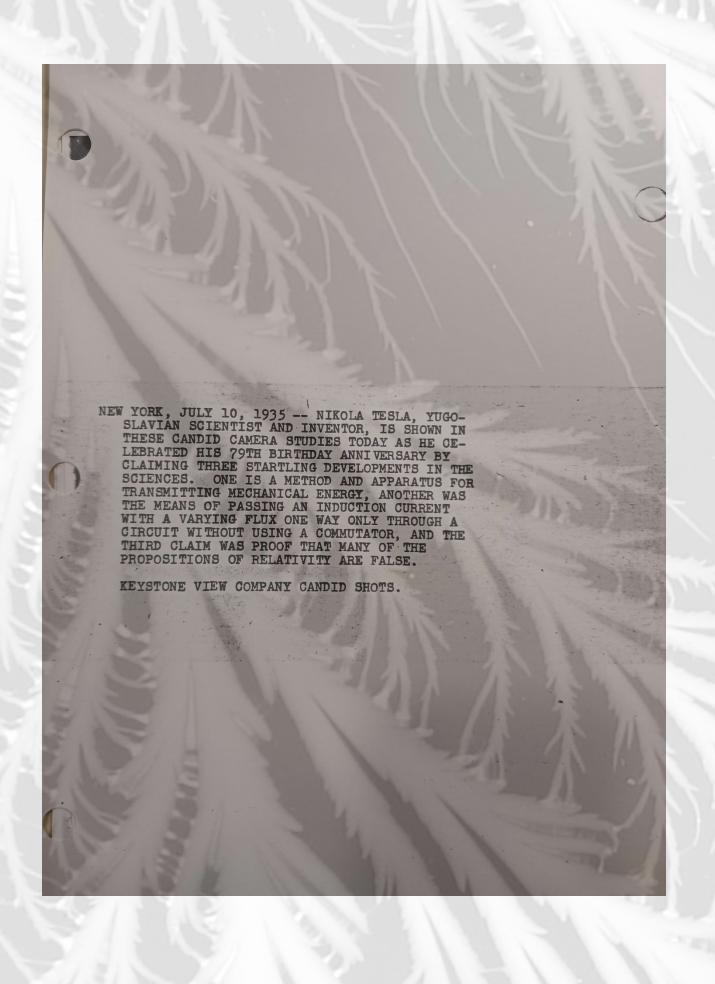


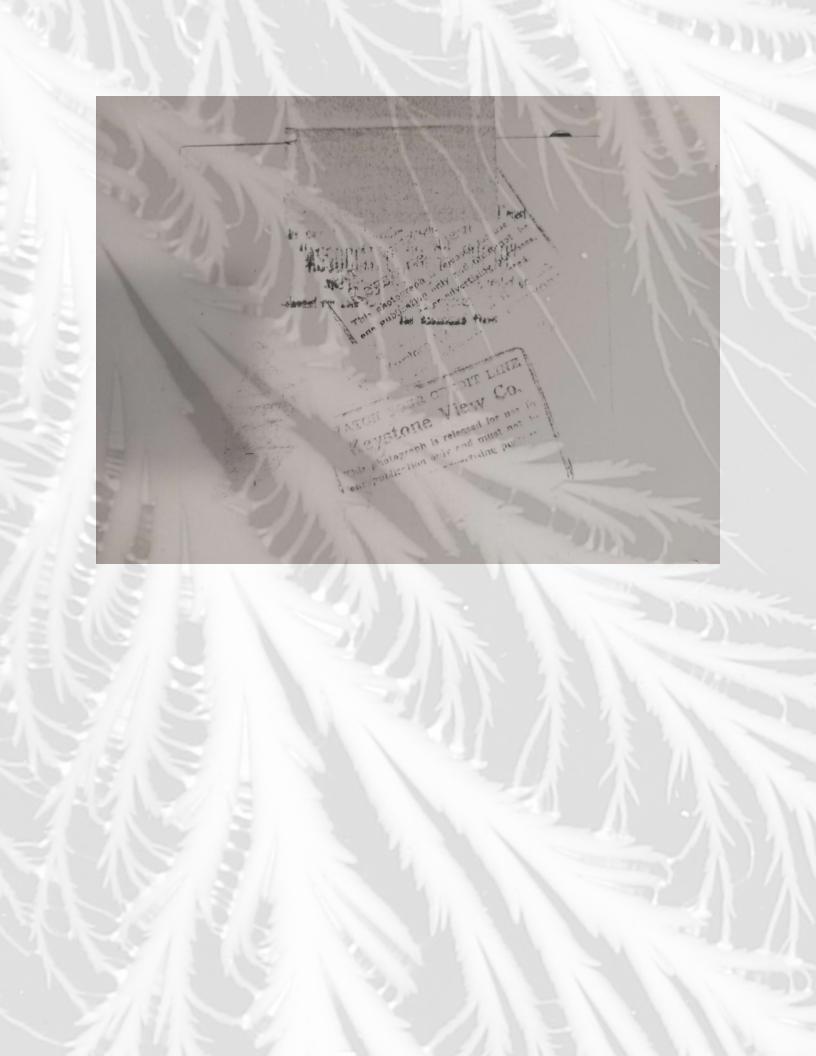


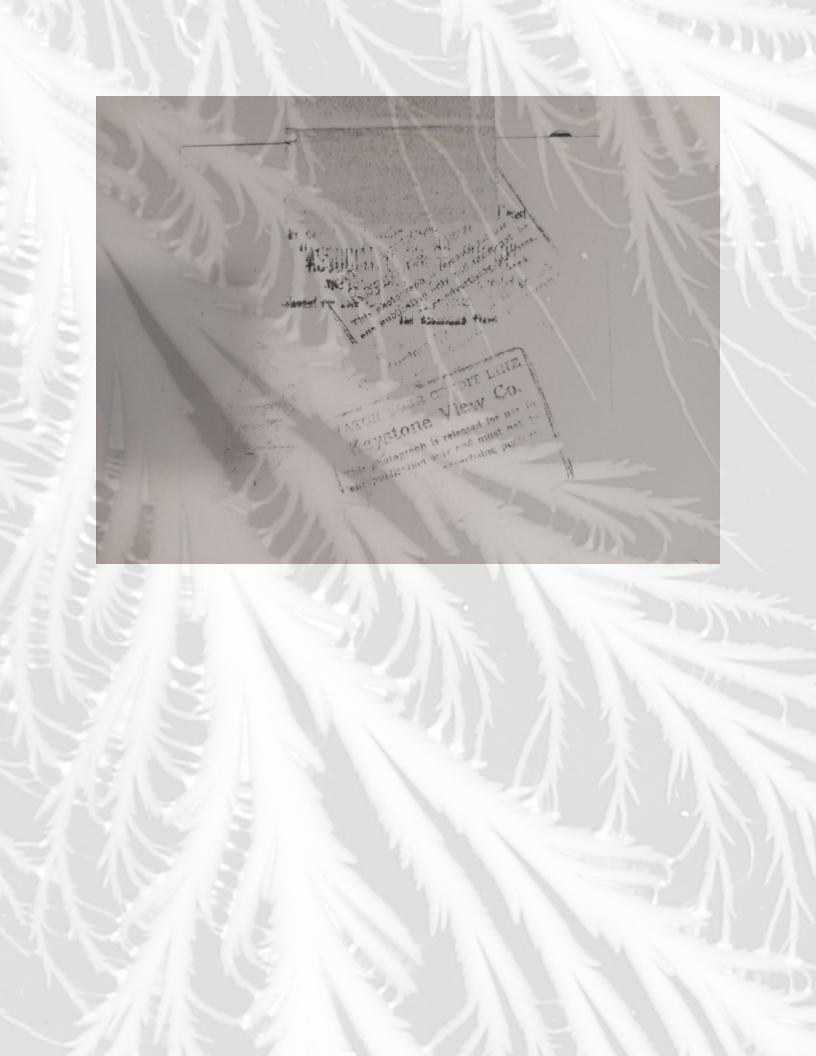
















WIDE WORLD PHOTO # 874153

Dr. Mikola Teela, in later years, entertain and reporters on their regular call to him white World Photos Courtesy L. Anderson

WIDE WORLD PHOTO # 874153

Dr. Mikola Teela, Illustrious Dean of Inventors, being Interviewed by reporters on 79th birthday anniversary.

**TOTAL THE # 7683

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Dr. George Ellery Hale, Director of the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson, California.

My dear Dr. Hale: --

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I learn with pleasure of your forthcoming book, The Study of Stellar Evolution, from which I expect to derive much needed information. I have greatly regretted that since our meeting at Chicago years ago, we have never been able to get Your work interests me very much, and I am again together. heartily in sympathy with you.

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